

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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MAY, 1903.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, May 1st, 1903.

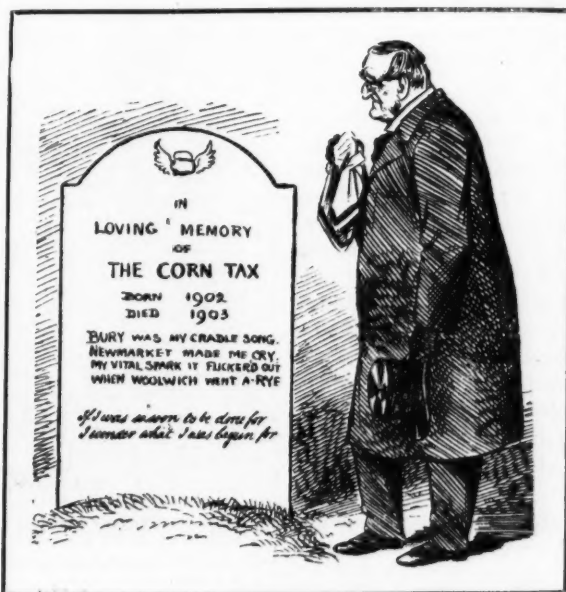
**A Landmark
of
Progress.**

last month, when, to the utter dismay and consternation of the forces of Reaction, the Chancellor of the Exchequer repealed the tax on corn and bread-stuffs. The imposition of the Bread Tax last year was one of the most significant defiances offered by the present Ministry to the principle of Free Trade. It was vehemently opposed by the Liberals, but it was acclaimed with frantic enthusiasm by the Jingoese, who believed that they saw in the re-imposition of the duty on corn the first decisive step towards Protection.

Landmarks of progress, which for some years have been rare, are becoming quite numerous. One of the most conspicuous was sighted

Ministers twelve months ago loudly proclaimed the virtues of the Bread Tax, and Mr. Chamberlain in particular eulogised it as a step towards the Imperial Zollverein, which was to make the Empire into one homogeneous whole. But when Mr. Ritchie brought in his Budget

last month, he repealed the Bread Tax without warning and almost without apology or excuse. His only pretext was that he had a surplus, and that the tax was one which lent itself to misrepresentation. In plain English, Ministers had learned from a series of by-elections that the electors objected to dear bread. The grief of the Protectionists is happily hit off by Mr. Gould in the cartoon which represents Mr. Chaplin mourning at the grave of the infant over whose birth he had waxed so uproariously jubilant.

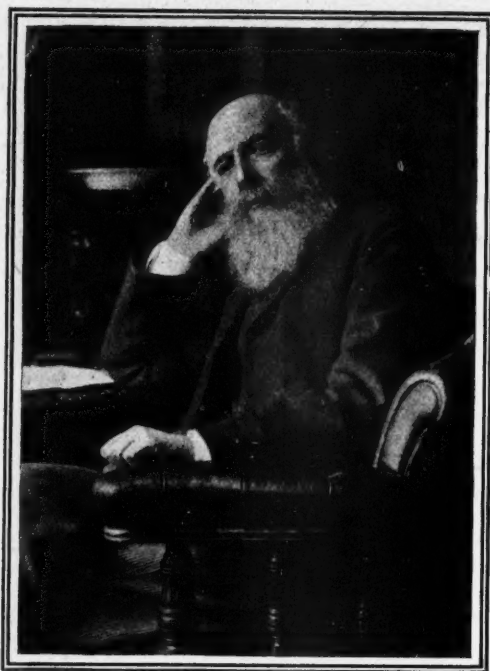


[Westminster Gazette.]

[April 29.]

The Mourner.

MR. CHAPLIN: "I did hope it would have lived to grow up."



Photograph by]

[H. T. Reed.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

Why
the Bread Tax
was
Dropped.

The abandonment of the impost which was to broaden the basis of taxation, and to lead to the federation of the Empire, is an excellent illustration of the value of by-elections. When next we overhaul our election system it would be well if provision were made for vacating, let us say, two seats per month, to begin one year after the General Election. These seats to be vacated could be selected by lot. At present the application of this invaluable gauge of the ebb and flow of public opinion depends entirely upon the chapter of accidents. Since March, 1902, there have been a sufficient number of seats vacated to afford us a conclusive proof of the turn of the tide. The tabular statement of the votes recorded in all constituencies contested since March twelvemonth shows that the Liberals have not only wiped out the Khaki majority of 1900, but have gone one better than they did even in 1885 and 1892, when the country placed a Liberal Government in power. The figures are as follows:—

	1885.	1892.	1900.	By-elections. 1902-3.
Lib. vote ...	44,836	43,089	38,695	58,367
Cons. vote ...	45,298	51,834	58,697	54,871
Majority ...	C. 462	C. 8,745	C. 20,002	L. 3,498

The Liberal floodtide has risen above the highest record high-water mark registered since household suffrage was established in the Counties.

The Victory
at
Camborne.

The publicans boast that they carried the elections of Woolwich and Rye for the Liberals in order to convince the Government that the trade must be protected. Mr. Balfour, having assured them that Ministers knew their masters, they returned to their allegiance and elected a Ministerialist at Chertsey. Camborne, however, would seem to lie outside the pale of their jurisdiction. The lamented death of the Member for India, Mr. W. S. Caine, created a vacancy in the Cornish constituency which has been filled by the election of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the best known and most thoroughgoing enemy of the publicans in the three kingdoms. Ministers confidently reckoned on achieving a victory that would be some slight set-off to their disasters at Woolwich and at Rye. As Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not only a Stop-the-War man, but is now pledged to restore the Republics, the old war cries were sounded, and a desperate effort made to defeat the Liberal candidate on the ground that his return would weaken the Empire. The electors listened and laughed and elected Sir Wilfrid Lawson by a majority which was higher than that polled for



John Bull.]

A Valued Friend.

[April 15.

MADAME LA RÉPUBLIQUE: "We shall be delighted to see you again, Sir: you may rely upon the heartiest of welcomes."
[His Majesty the King has decided to visit Paris after his stay in Rome.—
DAILY PAPER.]



Photograph by]

[Ellis, Valetta.

The Latest Portrait of H.M. the King.

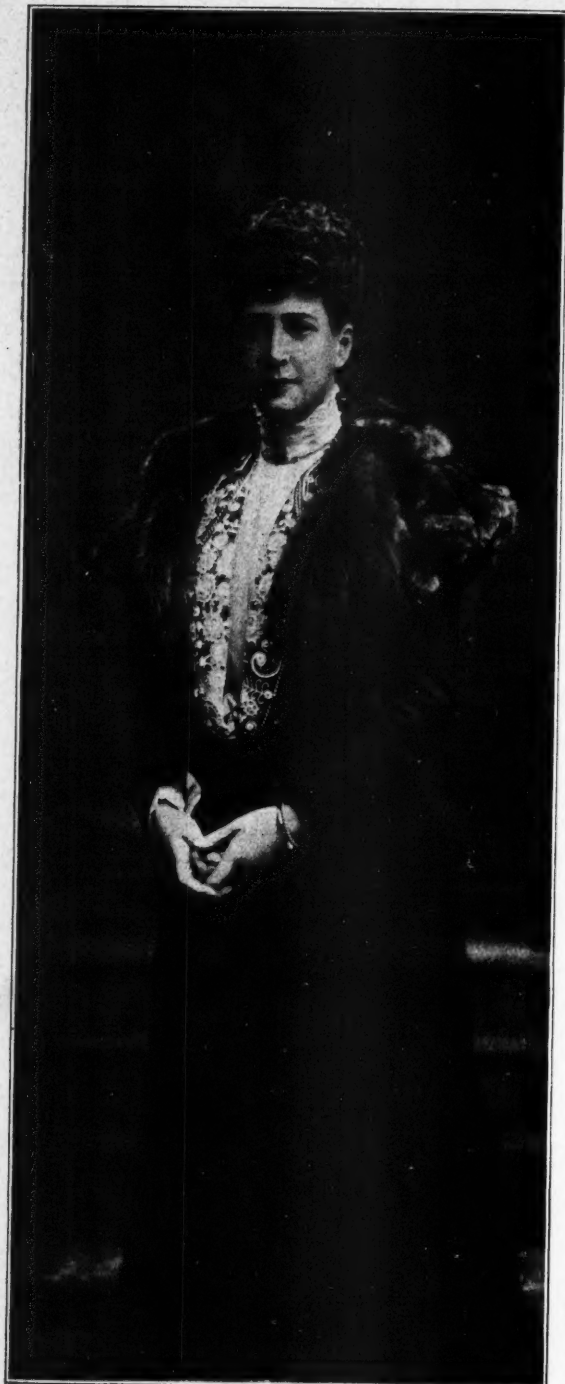
Mr. Caine. The Empire stands where it did, but the election perceptibly weakened the Ministry and struck dismay into the heart of at least one Minister, who did not hesitate to proclaim that Sir Wilfrid's victory was a portent presaging woe to the Imperialists. Politics apart, everyone is glad to welcome the genial septuagenarian joker to the House, which has been somewhat dull in the absence of his gay wisdom.

The Utilisation of the King.

Another hopeful sign of the times is the utilisation of King Edward VII. as a *commis-voyageur* of international goodwill. Whoever conceived the happy idea of sending the King on a spring tour to the Mediterranean in order that he might pay a friendly visit to the King of Portugal, the King of Italy, the Pope, and the President of the French Republic, has deserved well of his country. This method of utilising the monarchy is simply an extension to the Continent of principles long practised within the United Kingdom. Considering how much modern science has facilitated locomotion and abolished space, it is surprising that we have had to wait till the twentieth century for the inauguration of the friendly custom of a Royal visiting tour. The success of this first attempt ought to result in the establishment of some such tour as an annual function. Nay, now that the King has shown that he can easily be spared from home for a month or six weeks at a time, why should he not break all records by paying a visit next year to the Great Republic of the West? The St. Louis Exhibition would furnish an excellent pretext for such a visit if pretext were wanted. If King Edward does not boldly take the initiative he may find himself forestalled by the Kaiser, or—incredible though some may think it—even by the Tsar.

The Visit to the Vatican.

When the King came to the throne he was compelled by the law and custom of the realm to say various impolite and even brutal things concerning the Roman Catholic religion. He made a wry face over the ancient formula—for the King dislikes insulting the religion of millions of his subjects—and last month he took the first opportunity afforded him of paying his respects to the Pope of Rome. Only three Kings of England have made a similar visit. Ethelwulf was the first, the Danish king, Canute, the second, and Edward the First, the third. Since the Reformation no English reigning monarch has ever visited the Vatican. The difficulties in the way were considerable. The King's first visit was paid to the Quirinal. His host in Rome was the usurping



Photography]

[Lafayette.

A New Portrait of H M. the Queen.

Piedmontese. Hitherto visitors to Rome had to choose between the Pope and the King. Edward VII. has pulled off the double event. He has been lodged in the Quirinal by the King and received with open arms by the Pope at the Vatican. Some of our ultra-Protestants gnashed their teeth, but the King was well advised to avail himself of the last chance he is likely to have of meeting the oldest, the saintliest and the most powerful of all the reigning Sovereigns of the modern world. It is well to remind the Roman Catholic world that the world's respect and its recognition of the august position of its Pontiff are not in the least dependent upon his possession of temporal sovereignty over the Eternal City.

**What the Pope
Wants.**

Leo the Thirteenth wants two things just now, to neither of which could the King help him. He wants us to enter into diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Considering the number of millions of British citizens who belong to the Roman fold, the Pope thinks it obviously necessary that he should have a Nuncio at London, and that there should be an accredited British Minister at Rome other than and independent of the Ambassador accredited to the Quirinal. The second thing that the Pope wants is to be allowed to give in his adhesion to the Hague Convention. His diplomats spoiled his chance of being officially represented at the Hague Conference—thanks, it is rumoured, to German spoil-sports. He now wishes to be allowed to adhere to the Convention, and by so doing to acquire the right to nominate to the International Roster representatives capable of serving in the International Court. The first arbitration, which exclusively concerned the ownership of property left to the Church, convinced him that he must make an effort to obtain representation on the Hague Tribunal. Italy is said now to make no objection. If so, why should not the Pope come in? No litigants need choose the representatives of the Holy Father as their judges; but it might sometimes be most convenient to have Papal delegates available for service in the International High Court. Of course, it would be a great score for the Pope in one way, but from another point of view it would be a great gain for the Italian kingdom to find its international right informally recognised by the Pope's readiness to join with the hated Piedmontese in the adjudication of international disputes. When the Italian and Papal judges sit side by side in the High Court of the Hague, a great step will have been taken towards the final burial of the feud between the Pope and the King.

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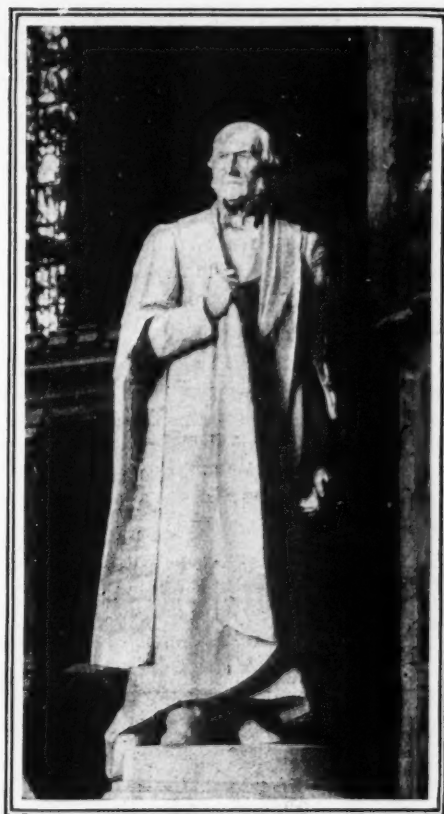
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The Queen in Denmark.

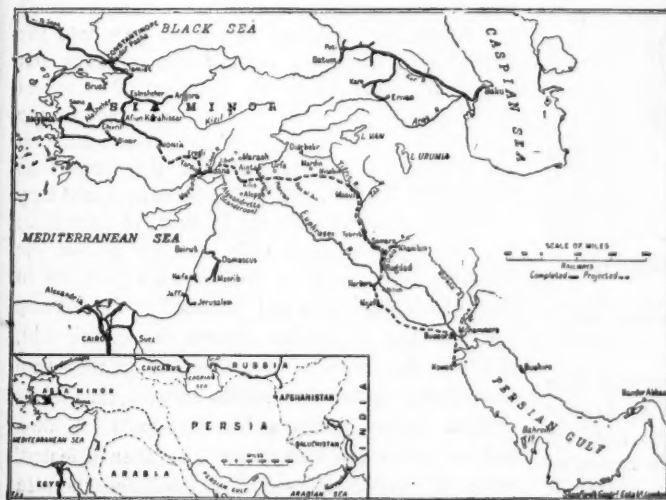
When the King was touring in the South, the Queen had been taking part in a family reunion in the North, which was noteworthy if for nothing else because the Kaiser, for the first time, visited the capital of the monarch whose realm had been dismembered by his grandfather. The Kaiser did not bring North Schleswig with him as a peace-offering, but his reception was hearty and his presence was welcome as a proof of the dying away of ancient feuds. It is to be regretted that the Queen did not extend her visit so as to make a friendly call upon the King of Sweden and Norway and the Tsar of Russia. When once we realise the possible uses of the monarchy in the international sphere, we shall find it useful to employ queens as well as kings as messengers of our goodwill. And certainly no nation could have a fairer or more gracious envoy than Queen Alexandra.

The Repentance of Newcastle.

The growth of a saner and more pacific spirit among the democracy at home was well illustrated last month by the magnificent reception which Tyneside gave to Mr. Morley on the 18th. After fighting seven contested elections and winning six, Mr. Morley was defeated in 1895, and compelled to take refuge north of the Tweed in the Montrose Burghs. This apostasy of North Country Liberalism was bitterly resented throughout the land. After the experience of eleven years of Tory Government, it appears to be as bitterly repented of in Newcastle to-



The New Statue of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey.



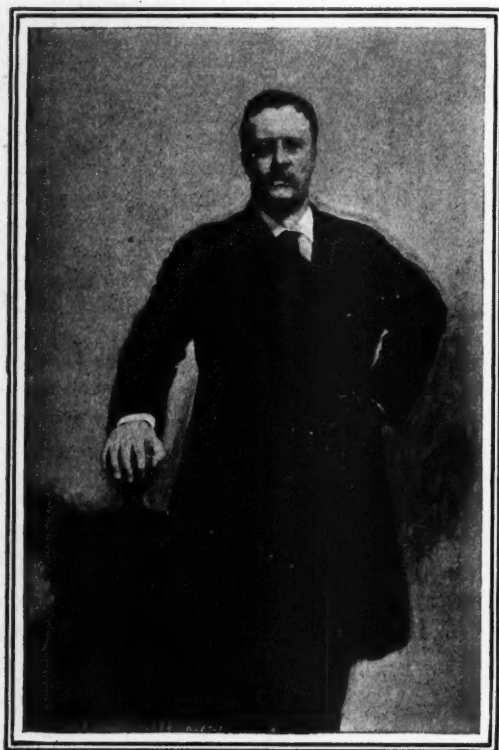
Map Showing the Proposed Route of the Bagdad Railway.

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Editor of the "Daily Telegraph")

day. Mr. Morley's reappearance in his old constituency was the occasion of a veritable triumph. If, instead of having been the determined and uncompromising opponent of the war, he had been a general fresh from the gory glories of battlefields and the ghoulish horrors of concentration camps, he could not have received a more enthusiastic welcome. The Irish vied with the native born population in expressions of their gratitude, and before he left a movement was set on foot for the purpose of returning him for the city at next General Election, not only free of expense, but without calling upon him to make any personal exertion in the contest.

**Mr. Gladstone
in
the Abbey.**

Mr. Morley's long-expected biography of Mr. Gladstone will appear in October. Meanwhile, pending the erection of that "literary monument more enduring than brass," the marble effigy of the great Liberal leader has been erected in Westminster Abbey. It is a monument not unworthy of the only man who was ever four times Prime Minister of England, but who, more than any other British statesman, compelled other nations to recognise that *perfidie Albion* had after all some glimmering of moral sense in international affairs.



Mr. Sargent's Portrait of President Roosevelt.

(By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly," from a special photograph authorized by the President and Mr. Sargent. Copyright, 1903, by "Collier's Weekly.")

**The Bagdad
Railway.**

We are still very far removed from the Gladstonian temper in the management of our foreign relations. Of this we have had a somewhat disagreeable reminder in the short, sharp and fierce controversy that arose over the Bagdad Railway. As I have frequently had occasion to explain, the present

Ministry is not a free agent in dealing with Germany. It has still to pay the Kaiser for the invaluable services which he rendered them during the South African War. Hence, when the German Government wanted their help in order to enable German financiers to construct a railway across Asiatic Turkey to the Persian Gulf, they had no option but to agree. The British Government was asked (1) to agree to an increase of import duties on British goods in order to enable the Turk to meet the promises made to the promoters of the railway; (2) to induce British financiers to raise money for the cost of its construction; (3) to facilitate its access to the Persian Gulf at Koweit; (4) to acquiesce in the control of the railway by a Board predominantly German; (5) to assist in the success of the railway by promising to use it for the transmission of the mails to India. In return they were to receive a partial discharge of the immense and still unliquidated obligation which they had incurred by accepting the support of the Kaiser during the war. This, however, was a *quid pro quo* which could not be avowed. So far as the public was concerned, it only knew that the British Government was giving everything for nothing.

**The Defeat
of
the Scheme.**

As soon as the nature of the proposed entanglement was realised, a great outcry arose in the Ministerial press against the ratification of the Bagdad agreement. It was here where we missed the Gladstonian temper. In order to defeat the Railway, its opponents did not scruple to inflame the public mind against Germany. *Punch's* cartoon, representing the British lion hesitating to put his paw into the Bagdad trap, while the German hunter peeps out behind the rocks, accurately represents the kind of appeal which was used by the opponents of the agreement. Nothing will serve a certain section of our people but the creation of a dangerous feud between the English and the German nations, and they eagerly seized upon the Bagdad Railway as a convenient peg on which to hang their diatribes against the Teuton. For a week or two Ministers persisted in the support which they had promised to the German scheme. But at the last moment, thanks, it is said, chiefly to the action of Mr. Chamberlain, they were compelled to throw it overboard—excusing themselves to their German debtor as best they could. If they had not given way they might have been defeated, and as that would not have suited the Kaiser, the plea of *force majeure* was accepted with more or less of ill grace at Berlin.

**The
Manchurian
Difficulty.**

The inconsiderate heedlessness of a noisy section of our people was very conspicuously manifested by the angry demand of the *Standard* for protest "and something more," on the publication of a more or less garbled account of the first draft of the conditions on which Russia proposed to evacuate Manchuria. The situation in Russian Manchuria is very similar to that which we occupy in Egypt, with two important differences. Russia has a treaty right to occupy with military force the line of railway which she has constructed from the Amur to the Yellow Sea. She has also a right to hold Port Arthur and Talienwan. The second great difference is that whereas in England no important statesman, in office or out of it, wishes to evacuate Egypt, the more influential statesmen in Russia are keenly desirous of evacuating Manchuria. M. Lessar is the Russian Minister at Peking. M. Lessar is much more anxious to prevent the annexation of Manchuria than ever Mr. Gladstone was to prevent the annexation of Egypt. With M. Lessar stand M. Witte and the majority of the Russian Ministers. But they are opposed by the military party, headed by General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, who advocate the annexation of the country. In order to carry out the evacuation it is absolutely necessary for M. Lessar, M. Witte and the others to be able to prove that it is accompanied by conditions which will safeguard Russian interests and which will prevent foreign political intriguers rendering the occupation of the railway dangerous if not impossible.

**Playing Into
the
Enemy's Hands.**

Under these circumstances M. Platon, the Chargé d'Affaires, was instructed—in the absence of M. Lessar, who, though smitten by a fatal illness, is hurrying back to Peking in order to carry out the evacuation—to submit to the Chinese Government certain conditions which were not final, but which were a reasonable basis for negotiations. These conditions stipulated for the maintenance of the Chinese Administration, and for the maintenance of the *status quo* as to treaty ports and the appointment of Consuls. As a case of plague had been brought by a British ship into Newchang, they asked that the Russians should control the Sanitary Commission at that port, and they proposed that its Customs revenue should be paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank pending its transmission to Peking. There were some other trivial conditions of no importance, but as yet no authentic text of the Russian proposals has reached this country. The moment the

Anglo-Chinese garbled version of these conditions was published a great hubbub arose. It was declared that if they were conceded Russia would have annexed Manchuria—virtually; and in Japan, in the United States, and in London foolish men set themselves to inflame public indignation against Russia, and encourage the Chinese to reject the Russian proposals. The only result of this delirious outbreak of ignorant prejudice is to baffle the party of evacuation and to play into the hands of General Kuropatkin. When ignoramuses talk about there being no difference



By special permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

A Deserving Object.

RIGHT HON. C. T. RITCHIE (to himself): "Poor chap! I wonder if I could spare him a three-penny-bit."

[*"The Income Tax payer has the strongest possible claim to relief."*—*Times*.]

between the Russian conditions and annexation, they overlook the fact that until Manchuria is annexed the Treaty of Tientsin secures to all the Powers the same right of trade at the same minimum duty which they possess in all the other Chinese provinces; whereas if they drive Russia into annexation, Russia will be free to exact what duties she pleases, or even to exclude foreign trade altogether from the country.

The Budget.

It is not only in the readiness to pick quarrels, first with Germany and then with Russia, that the masters of the present Ministry show a woeful lack of the true Gladstonian spirit. It is equally apparent in their financial policy. Mr. Ritchie's Budget, like the speech in which he explained its provisions, reminds us of the great wizard of the Exchequer only by contrast. His estimates of revenue and of expenditure were framed with an eye to a possible dissolution. He overestimated the one and underestimated the other in order to be able to snatch the sensational advantage of taking fourpence off the income tax and repealing the corn duty. It was thoroughly un-Gladstonian to give the rich a remission of eight millions, while the poor only received a reduction of two. The difference is even greater. For the remission of fourpence on the income tax will next year be equivalent to a loss of £10,000,000 to the revenue,—a sum sufficient to inaugurate a national system, for example, of Old Age Pensions. The reduction of the sum annually allocated to the sinking fund by half a million was equally un-Gladstonian. It is true that Mr. Ritchie held out hopes that if nothing occurred to interfere with the sinking fund, it will, even as reduced, wipe off the National Debt in fifty years. But if "ifs and ans were pots and pans," as the old jingle has it, "there'd be no trade for tinkers."

**The
Somaliland
Sink.**

On the very day on which Mr. Ritchie introduced his Budget there arrived a grim reminder from Africa of the existence of liabilities which will sink more money than Mr. Ritchie allowed before they are liquidated. The Mad Mullah, whom we are hunting through the waterless deserts of Somaliland, waited until we were far from our base. Then on April 18th and 19th he turned upon his pursuers, attacked them in two places in overwhelming force, and wiped out a small column, and defeated another force sent to its relief with considerable loss. Colonel Plunkett, one of the soldiers who was believed to have the capacity of a great general, was killed, together with thirteen British officers and nearly two hundred African and Sikh troops. The British forces fought with desperation, but when their ammunition was exhausted they were no match for the desert warriors, who broke their square and killed all save some two score Sikhs, who succeeded in giving them leg bail. Hardly less unfortunate was a smaller body of men under Major Gough, who were also attacked and defeated about the same time in another district.

General Manning is in the heart of a hostile country. His original base, at Obbia, has been abandoned. His supplies are limited. Decisive victory is impossible. Decisive defeat is not impossible. But who can foresee the limit to the expenditure of blood and treasure if this wild-goose chase into the desert is to be persisted in? To-day Ministers announced that it would not be persisted in. We are to sit down submissively under a double defeat. No fighting to a finish here. The Put-the-Thing-Through School is dumb. But what will the Mad Mullah say? or, worse still, do?

**The Defeat
of
Mr. Chamberlain.**

It is an open secret that the decision to repeal the corn duty was only arrived at after a fierce and prolonged struggle in the Cabinet. The contending parties, headed respectively by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain, debated vehemently the question of the repeal, or the reduction of the tax. Ultimately Mr. Ritchie triumphed. Mr. Chamberlain was compelled, sorely against his will, to acquiesce in what one of his admirers in the Press has described as the destruction of "the germ of a great Imperial fiscal system—an utterly disastrous decision which throws back our finance for nearly a century." It is said that Mr. Chamberlain would have left the Government had it not been for the extreme unpopularity of appealing to the country as an advocate of dear bread. The Colonial Secretary, however, is in no amiable mood, and is said to be expressing himself with the utmost freedom concerning the infatuation of colleagues who have dared to disagree with him.

**The Prospects
of
the Land Bill.**

The Land Bill will not get through this session unless Captain Shaw-Taylor can arrange another conference at which the landlords and tenants can be induced to agree upon the amendments which they wish to introduce into the measure. At present both parties have their own sets of amendments, and if they have all to be debated the Bill cannot, by any possibility, pass this session, unless all other legislation is sacrificed to it. At Easter the Nationalists held a great convention, and approved the Bill, subject to various amendments, which they proceeded to specify. A few days later the landlords held a session; they also approved the Bill, subject to other amendments, also duly specified. Meanwhile, there is an uneasy feeling on the part of the English members that, despite the halcyon calm which prevails in Ireland, the Bill will not really settle the Land Question. Even in Ireland, shrill and strident voices are to be heard here and there denouncing the

measure. Looked at from the outside it has two great defects: it will take fifteen years to get into full operation, and by the limitation of the amount of advance to be made to any single tenant all the larger farms in Ireland are excluded from its operation. Irish tenants pay six and a half million pounds per annum to their landlords; and of that amount two and a half millions is paid by the occupiers of larger holdings than can be dealt with under the new Bill. Therefore, even if all the other tenants buy their holdings, five-thirteenths of Irish land will still be under the old system. This being so, it is not surprising that there are already some who declare that the Bill is an infernally clever device on the part of the landlords to get rid of their bad land and secure a new title to the land that is best worth having in Ireland, and that too at a time when reviving prosperity is likely to increase the value of their property.

Ireland and Finland.

The failure of Mr. Wyndham to carry his Bill, either from lack of time or from the inherent difficulties of the subject, will be most disastrous. For the moment, even the prospect of its success has led Mr. Redmond to put Home Rule outside the pale of practical politics until the Bill has had a fair trial. Its failure will bring us face to face with the old problem of governing a nation against its will. The news from Finland this last month will enable us to realise how detestable our coercive measures in Ireland appear to other nations. The Dictator Bobrikoff, whose retention in office is one of the inexplicable mysteries of the reign of Nicholas II., having failed in everything he attempted to do, is now resorting to the brutal expedient of arrest and banishment without trial. There is not a friend of Russia's in this country who does not regard these arbitrary arrests as reflecting infinitely more upon the Government that orders them than upon the victims who suffer them. It would be a useful thing for our Unionists to remember that what they say about the action in Finland, all the rest of the world will be saying about our action in Ireland, unless we can, in some way or other, disarm the bitter antipathy of the Irish to our rule. The disgrace, indeed, is greater for us, for the Russian system is arbitrary and autocratic, whereas ours professes to be a "government based upon the consent of the governed."

The Seamy Side of War.

Facts have come to light in the last month which have made even the stoutest partisans of the war blush for shame. The story from South Africa, which compelled even the *Daily Chronicle*, that un-

flinching apologist for all the infamies of the late war, to adopt the historical phrase of "methods of barbarism," relates to the doing to death by torture of 8,000 horses, mares and foals, which were seized in Cape Colony and put in a concentration camp to die of sheer hunger. It would have been infinitely more merciful, even more effective, to have shot them; but mercy was little thought of by those who administered martial law. The result was that those 8,000 horses, belonging to our own colonists, were done to death by slow torture. Another hideous story which comes from South Africa confirms the statement made to me by General Delarey as to the way in which our soldiers mutilated sheep, cutting out their tongues or chopping off a leg, and then leaving the poor creatures to linger in torment. Nothing excited so much hatred against our soldiers among the Boers as this deliberate and wholesale mutilation of live stock. From the Philippines a report is published by General Miles admitting that the American army in one district had tortured the Filipinos by what is known as the "water-cure." They also burnt a distinguished citizen alive, and did 600 to death by penning them in a dungeon, recalling the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Such are some of the incidents which occur when "Hell is let loose" by a declaration of war.

The Necessity for Inquiry.

When Mr. Chamberlain was in Africa he declared he would not allow any Commission to be held to inquire into and report upon the administration of martial law in Cape Colony. But the Cape Colonists will show themselves utterly unworthy of being entrusted with a responsible government if they pay the slightest attention to Mr. Chamberlain's veto. They owe a duty, not only to themselves, but also to the civilised world, to inquire into and publish for the good of mankind the truth about the hideous carnival of crime and cruelty which follows the declaration of martial law. Sir Gordon Sprigg and the majority in the Cape Parliament will be traitors to the first principles of constitutional government, and disloyal to the fundamental doctrines of English liberty, if they do not insist upon carrying out the pledge which was given when the Indemnity Act was passed, and appoint a commission which will put on record for all time the infamies which were perpetrated under the ægis of martial law. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters have good reason to wish to burke such an inquiry. No one likes to have the scoundrelism of their agents exhibited to the world; but we look to the

Cape Government to see to it that they do not fail a second time in discharging the duty which they owe to liberty and civilisation.

President Roosevelt was well received during his tour, but his re-election as President is said to have been endangered by the decision of the Courts that the ingenious financial arrangement by which the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Companies were able to combine their interests and secure common control was illegal. The question is still to be carried to the Supreme Court; but the action of the Administration in raising the question so as to secure a verdict adverse to the combination has angered the great financiers, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan's organ, the *New York Sun*, has given the President unmistakable warning that the Trusts are in no mood to tolerate any monkeying with their great interests. The development of this controversy will be watched with keen interest. It may be noted, however, that among the trades unionists of the Mosley Commission there is a manifest tendency to look favourably upon Trusts. The workman hates the impecunious employer, who, whenever he is in difficulties, always tries to cut wages.

**The Doom of
the
London
School Board.**

Sir William Anson introduced, on April 7th, the measure by which the Government propose to extend the principles of the Education Act of last year to the Metropolis. It is a measure, as Sir William Anson naively admitted, for the destruction of the School Board. In place of this body, which has done its work well, even its enemies being witnesses, there is to be elected an Educational Committee of ninety-seven members, of whom thirty-six have to be members of, and nominated by, the London County Council, thirty-one by the Borough Councils, while twenty-five have to be chosen as representatives of the voluntary schools, educational experts, and women. There are nine women on the School Board; there are not likely to be three on the Education Committee. The management of the board-schools is to be vested in the borough councils, which would have the right to appoint and dismiss teachers, and would have the custody of the building and the selection of sites for new schools. The County Council will have to raise all the money and to bear all the odium of levying increased rates, while its representatives will be a permanent minority on the Education Committee. Considering that no one wants the Bill, excepting the denominational schools, who are clamouring for more money from the rates,

it is not surprising that the Bill has been received with a chorus of dissatisfaction. The London County Council has condemned it by a large majority root and branch, and Mr. Balfour, in order to secure a second reading, intimated that the Government was willing to accept any amendments which did not destroy the principle of the Bill, that principle apparently being the quartering of the Church Schools upon the rates and the destruction of the School Board.

**The
Penrhyn Quarry
Dispute.**

The long-continued dispute between Lord Penrhyn and his quarrymen was last month brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith, who, in the name of the entire Opposition, moved a vote of censure on the Government for not availing themselves of the powers given them for the purpose of intervening for the settlement of industrial disputes. The Government replied that they were only authorised to intervene when there was a reasonable prospect that intervention would be successful, and as there was no prospect at all that any intervention would overcome Lord Penrhyn's dogged determination to ignore the right of his workmen to combine, the Government could do nothing. The vote of censure was rejected, but the debate was useful, inasmuch as it certified to all the world the futility of the existing law. What Ministers failed to perceive was that it might be well worth their while to intervene, even although they knew that Lord Penrhyn would reject all overtures, in order that they might thereby gibbet him before the world as an utterly impossible person. It would, however, be too much to expect the present Administration to gibbet a landlord, no matter what he might do.

**Housing
the
Hague Tribunal.**

The eighteenth of this month will be the fourth anniversary of the meeting of the Hague Conference, and the first that has occurred since England and the United States, the two Powers which contributed most to the establishment of the Tribunal, have been at peace, if, indeed, we can say that we are at peace while the war in Somaliland is in full blaze. It is reported from Washington that Mr. Carnegie has offered the Dutch Government a sum, variously stated at £200,000 or £300,000, for the erection of a Temple of Peace at the Hague, in which the International Tribunal could be properly housed. At present the Court is temporarily accommodated in hired lodgings in an out-of-the-way part of the city. It is probable, if Mr. Carnegie's offer is accepted, that the Court-house at the Hague may be the monument that will do more than all his other benefactions to hand his name down to posterity.

THE MOWBRAY HOUSE "AT HOMES."

LAST month Mr. Hulbert, a Chelsea photographer, who has invented a new patent smoke-preventing flashlight apparatus, photographed my sanctum at Mowbray House during a Friday "At Home." Owing to the position of the rooms only one-half of the guests could be brought within the picture.



The Sanctum, Mowbray House, Friday, April 24th, 1903.

I have to announce to helpers, old subscribers, readers abroad, and friends that in June we shall try the experiment of substituting simple garden parties at Cambridge House, Wimbledon, on Saturday afternoon, for the Friday "At Homes" in Mowbray House. There will be more room, and it will be in the open air.

The tent in the garden at Cambridge House, Wimbledon, is now ready for occupation. It contains two beds. Applicants who wish to camp out are requested to send in notice as to dates and time of occupation desired to "Housekeeper," Cambridge House, Wimbledon.

DIARY FOR APRIL.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

April 1.—Cambridge beats Oxford in boat-race ... A resolution advocating Home Rule for Ireland is carried in the Canadian Parliament by 102 votes to 41 ... Serious revolt takes place in Northern Albania against the Turkish Reform Scheme ... The Turkish Ambassador tenders regret to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople for an attack made on the Russian Consul at Mitrovitza ... A meeting is held at Johannesburg by Sir G. Farrar, one of the largest employers of labour on the Rand, to advocate the introduction of Asiatic labour.

April 2.—King Edward arrives at Lisbon, and is warmly received ... The German Emperor arrives at Copenhagen, and is recorded a hearty greeting ... President Roosevelt on his tour delivers two speeches at Chicago ... The International Historical Congress is opened at Rome by the King of Italy ... Dr. Roux is awarded the *Prix Osiris* of 100,000 francs by the Institute of France ... A mass meeting is held at Johannesburg to protest against the introduction of Asiatic labour; a resolution opposed to the introduction of Asiatic labour is carried with enthusiasm.

April 3.—The Chinese at Hong-Kong petition for the re-appointment of Sir Henry Blake as Governor ... A translation

of the despatch of the Argentine Government on the Monroe Doctrine is published ... The Rev. Dr. Wace is appointed Dean of Canterbury ... A second meeting of the conference of representatives of the administrative authority of London on the subject of the unemployed considers the report of their committee since last meeting of February 13th.

April 4.—The New Zealand revenue for the past financial year exceeds the estimates by £300,000 ... The German Emperor leaves Denmark ... Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P. for North Worcestershire, announces his intention to secede from the Unionist Party ... Mr. G. F. Stout, editor of *Mind*, is elected to the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics in St. Andrew's University ... There are student riots in Spain.

April 5.—The Russian authorities order the temporary closing of the St. Petersburg University.

April 6.—Lord Milner lays the foundation stone of a new Stock Exchange at Johannesburg ... The Dutch railway and dock workers proclaim a strike in order to protest against the Government's proposed Anti-Strike Law ... The Prince of Saxe-Meiningen issues a general order on the subject of the maltreatment of private soldiers by their superiors ... M. Jaurès, in the French Chamber, reopens the Dreyfus case; he speaks for three hours without concluding his speech.

April 7.—The King leaves Lisbon for Gibraltar ... The Anti-Strike Bill is debated in the Dutch Parliament ... M. Jaures continues his speech on the Dreyfus case in the French Chamber ... The War Minister promises an official inquiry on the suppression by M. Cavaignac of a letter addressed to him by General de Pellieux ... The King of Denmark completes his eighty-fifth birthday ... King Alexander of Serbia dissolves his Parliament, suspends the Constitution for a few hours, and then re-establishes it.

April 8.—At a State banquet in Gibraltar the King announces that he has promoted General Sir George White, V.C., to the rank of Field-Marshal ... The full text of the clauses and schedules of the London Education Bill is published ... Article I. of the Anti-Strike Bill is passed in the Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland ... A deputation from the Co-operative Congress waits on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to advocate the removal of all taxes which stand in the way of a free breakfast-table.

April 9.—The Anti-Strike Bill passes the Second Chamber of the Dutch States-General; arbitration is refused ... The Japanese Treaty with China for a revised commercial arrangement is concluded ... An important legal judgment is delivered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, which is a restraint on trusts.

April 10.—The Hon. Arthur Elliot, M.P., succeeds Mr. Hayes Fisher as Financial Secretary to the Treasury ... The clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States receives notice of appeal in the Whitaker Wright case.

April 11.—A Parliamentary paper is issued which contains Lord Cromer's report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt ... The Dutch Anti-Strike Bill passes through all its stages and comes at once into force ... President Loubet leaves Paris *en route* for Algeria ... M. Revoil, Governor-General of Algeria, resigns his office ... The King plants a tree in the garden of the Governor's residence at Gibraltar ... A great explosion takes place at the Canton arsenal and powder factory, by which 1,500 persons are reported to be killed.

April 13.—The National Union of Teachers' conference opens at Buxton ... The Independent Labour Party open their annual conference at York ... The trade unions at Amsterdam resolve that no new Defence Committee shall be formed; the strike therefore is officially closed ... An international Congress of Agriculture is opened at Rome ... Numerous Republican meetings are held in Spain ... Prince Ching is appointed to succeed Yung-lu as Grand Secretary of China.

April 14.—It is announced that transit dues on goods for the Transvaal from Cape Colony will be abolished after April 24th, and Cape products admitted free to the Transvaal ... A list of the members of the Board of Administration of the Bagdad Railway Company is published in Berlin; most of the members are Germans ... The Bulgarian Sobranje is prorogued after a protracted Session ... Mr. Hill, the Democratic leader in New York State, declares that the next Presidential election will be fought on the immediate revision of tariff exactions.

April 15.—A conference of all the Australian Premiers begins at Sydney ... A numerously signed petition is presented to the Governor of Hong-Kong praying for consideration of the question of the removal of the proposed new Admiralty dock ... President Loubet arrives at Algiers ... A large and influential conference is held in Dublin to consider the expediency of establishing an Institute of Commerce and Industry in Dublin ... Kansas, U.S.A., by a great majority of votes, determines to continue the prohibition of the sale of drink.

April 16.—The King arrives at Malta ... The Anti-Alcohol Congress meets at Bremen ... The full text of Lord Curzon's statement with reference to India's foreign relations is published ... The Nationalist Convention to consider the Land Bill opens at Dublin ... Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, calls attention to the sale of foreign meat as British ... A regiment of Portuguese Infantry mutinies at Oporto and proclaim the Republic.

April 17.—The National Convention in Dublin, to consider the Land Bill, concludes with a resolution which declares that self-government is the greatest need of Ireland ... The American indemnity from China is again declared at Washington to be payable in silver; the Bankers' Commission again object ...

The Governor-General of Finland succeeds in obtaining an increase in his already extensive powers ... The Albanians reject the Sultan's overtures ... The reports of the Mosely Industrial Commission to America are published ... A serious accident happens to *Shamrock III.* on leaving Weymouth Harbour ... M. Goetz is set at liberty at Naples ... A strike of port workers takes place at Cartagena, in Spain; there is great distress in Andalusia owing to the continued drought.

April 18.—The New Zealand Government abandons its intention of sending a rifle team to Bisley this year ... The Military Education Department issue regulations for the examination of candidates for commissions in the Regular Army ... Discontent and distress increase in Morocco ... An official announcement is made of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom in time of war ... The Dutch lock-out ends ... Two new Viceroys are appointed in China.

April 20.—A lock-out occurs at most of the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, U.S.A. ... The American herring-fishing fleet is able to escape from its three months' imprisonment in ice floes off Bay Island ... The military supervision of the Dutch railways begins to withdraw.

April 21.—The King leaves Malta ... The Convention embodying the concessions for the construction of the Bagdad Railway, which was signed at Constantinople, is published ... The King of Italy accepts the resignation of Signor Prinetti ... The Spanish Government orders the Sultan of Morocco's Custom-House officials to leave Melilla ... The U.S.A. Inter-State Commerce Commission begins hearing, at New York, a complaint that certain coal-carrying railway companies are violating the Inter-State Commerce Law.

April 22.—Various important resolutions are passed by the Conference of Australian Premiers ... Captain Dreyfus addresses a letter to the French Minister of War demanding a fresh inquiry into his case ... The Reichstag passes a Government Bill forbidding the manufacture of lucifer matches from white phosphorus ... Admiral Morin accepts the post of Foreign Minister for Italy, and Admiral Bertolo becomes Minister of Marine ... Owing to the pressure of the Powers the Shanghai Tao-tai notifies that China issues instructions for the immediate signature of the indemnity gold bonds.

April 23.—The King arrives at Naples and is welcomed by the Duke of the Abruzzi ... The War Office receives a message from Colonel Swan, who reports a serious disaster to the British expedition in Somaliland; 180 men and 10 officers are killed ... Sir E. Burton, Australian Federal Premier, commences a tour of the constituencies ... British participation in the Bagdad Railway scheme is broken off for the present ... Mr. Carnegie gives the trustees of the Tuskegee Institute the sum of 600,000 dollars towards an endowment fund.

April 24.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires informs Prince Ching that no further steps will be taken by Russia to evacuate Manchuria until the agreement is signed ... The panic at Tetuan increases ... An arrangement is arrived at between the Constitutional Party and the Cabinet in Japan ... An inquiry on the subject of the inspection of food entering the Port of London opens at the Guildhall.

April 25.—The King, at Naples, inspects the Museum of San Martino ... The United States Government intimate that they will hold aloof from any joint protest, as to Russia's action in Manchuria, but will protest on their own account ... The first stone of the new Campanile at Venice is laid by the Count of Turin.

April 26.—The War Office issues a telegram from Colonel Swann, announcing the safety of Colonel Cobbe's force, and that it had joined General Manning's column and made its way back to Galadi.

April 27.—The King arrives at Rome; he has a warm welcome ... M. Loubet arrives at Tunis ... An animated discussion takes place in the Canadian Senate on the subject of the Pacific cable ... The Report of General Miles on the misconduct of officers in the Philippines is published by the American Government ... The latest election returns from Spain show that the Republicans obtain a majority in six districts out of eight in Madrid ... Dreyfus gets his "new fact."

April 28.—The Royal ... of Alberta, a special ... Education ... Church Ho ... demonstrati ... other leadi ... for Stockin

April 29.—of Alberta, an extensive ... from Bohot ... arrives ther ... sian Order

April 30.—in the pres ... grounds for ... The Natal

April 9.—M.P., a va ... The result

Sir W ... Mr. A

No change

April 27.—recess.

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April 1.—Burns, Mr ... ment's mo ... by 187 vo ... Mr. Wynn ... ment reso

April 2.—The Ho ... River Ste ... Bill are r ... through C

April 1.—Merchant ... thrown o

April 6.—Commissi ... which is ... ment Bill ... Advocate ... is read a

April 1.—office of ... introduce ... Education ... Campbell ... Buxton,

April 1.—Bowles, ... Licences ... Campbell ... holidays.

April 1.—Civil Se ... agreed to

April 1.—Trade : ... Balfour,

April 28.—The Prince of Wales presides over the first meeting of the Royal Commissioners of the St. Louis Exhibition ... At a special meeting of the London County Council the London Education Bill is condemned by a large majority ... The Baptist Church House at Southampton is opened ... There is a great demonstration at Helsingfors when Baron von Born, and three other leading Finlanders who are banished by Russia, depart for Stockholm.

April 29.—A volcanic explosion is reported from the territory of Alberta, Canada, by which over seventy-five lives are lost and an extensive area of country desolated ... Colonel Swann reports from Bobotle, East Africa, that Major Gough's flying column arrives there safely ... The remaining members of the Carthusian Order are expelled from the Grande Chartreuse.

April 30.—The King leaves Rome ... President Roosevelt, in the presence of 60,000 persons, dedicates the buildings and grounds for the purpose of the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 ... The Natal Parliament opens.

By-Election.

April 9.—In consequence of the death of Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., a vacancy occurs in the Camborne Division of Cornwall. The result of the polling is as follows:—

Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L.)	3,558
Mr. A. Strauss (L.U.)	2,869

Liberal majority	689
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No change.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

April 27.—The House of Lords reassemble after the Easter recess.

April 28.—Third reading Shops (Early Closing) Bill; speeches by Lord Wemyss and Lord Avebury ... Officers and the Army Act ... Russia and Manchuria.

April 30.—Russia and Manchuria; speech by Lord Lansdowne ... Naval Forces Bill; Bill read a second time.

House of Commons.

April 1.—Municipal Trading Committee; speeches by Mr. Burns, Mr. Whitley, Sir E. Grey and Mr. Balfour. The Government's motion for the reappointment of the Committee is carried by 187 votes to 107 ... Irish Development Grant; speeches by Mr. Wyndham and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Government resolution is adopted.

April 2.—Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates: The Housing Acts, Irish Development Grant, the Thames River Steamboat Service Bill, and the Thames Steamboat Trust Bill are read a second time ... The Army (Annual) Bill passes through Committee.

April 3.—Mr. McArthur moves the second reading of the Merchant Shipping (Lighthouse) Bill, which, on a division, is thrown out by 114 votes against 103; majority, 11.

April 6.—Mr. Gerald Balfour introduces a Bill to establish a Commission for the administration of the Port of London, which is read a first time ... Licensing (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Lord Advocate ... The Licensing Acts Consolidation (Scotland) Bill is read a second time and the Army (Annual) Bill a third time.

April 7.—Mr. Hayes Fisher announces his resignation of the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury ... Sir W. Anson introduces the Bill to extend and adapt the provisions of the Education Act of 1902 to London; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Dr. Macnamara, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Lough and Mr. Burns.

April 9.—Bagdad Railway; speeches by Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Balfour ... Reduction of Licences; speeches by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... The House adjourns for the Easter holidays.

April 21.—The House assembles after the Easter holidays ... Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply: Votes agreed to.

April 22.—Supply: Civil Service Estimates, the Board of Trade; speeches by Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Bell, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Burns and others.

April 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his Budget statement; Income Tax to be reduced by fourpence, Corn Tax remitted; sugar, tea, and coal duties to remain as they are; speeches by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Chaplin.

April 24.—Second reading of the Licensing Law (Compensation for Non-renewal) Bill; speeches by Mr. Butcher, Mr. Long, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. On a division the Bill is carried by a majority of 266 against 133 ... The Elementary Education Amendment Bill passes through Committee.

April 27.—Bethesda Quarry: vote of censure; speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Burt, Sir John Gorst, and Mr. Balfour. The motion is rejected on a division by 316 votes against 182.

April 28.—The death of Mr. Hanbury; speeches by Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... London Education Bill: debate on second reading; speeches by Mr. Buxton, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Haldane, Sir W. Anson and others.

April 29.—London Education Bill: debate resumed; speeches by Mr. Bryce, Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Long and others. After a division the Bill is read a second time ... Workmen's Trains; speeches by Mr. Lough, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Burns ... Crown Lands in Wales; speech by Mr. Brynmor Jones.

April 30.—Supply: Somaliland; speeches by Lord Cranborne and Mr. Brodrick ... Civil Service Estimates: The Post Office Vote; Mr. Austen Chamberlain makes his statement as to the changes he proposes to make in the Department; speeches, Sir A. Rolit and Mr. Burns.

SPEECHES.

April 2.—Lord Selborne, at Glasgow, praises the English Education Act ... Lord George Hamilton, at Glasgow, on the Budget ... President Roosevelt, at Chicago, on the Monroe Doctrine and the need of a high-class navy for America to support the doctrine.

April 3.—Mr. Wyndham, at Manchester, on the Irish Land Bill ... Mr. Walter Long, at St. Albans, on the Education Bill.

April 4.—President Roosevelt, at Milwaukee, on the regulation of trusts, and at Minneapolis, on tariff revision.

April 13.—Mr. Morley, at Montrose, on the effects of war, taxation in peace, and its effect on the credit of the nation.

April 14.—Sir Philip Magnus, in London, on manual training in schools ... Sir G. Kekewich, at Buxton, on national education.

April 15.—Mr. Morley, at Brechin, on national financial expenditure; labour question at home and in Africa ... Lord Balfour, in Edinburgh, on Scotch administration.

April 17.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Leeds, in praise of the Government.

April 18.—Mr. Morley, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on national welfare, Liberalism and labour.

April 24.—Lord Stanley, at Liverpool, on the Budget and compensation for licences ... Mr. Gibson Bowles, in London, on the "Bagdad Railway" ... Sir George Kekewich, at Exeter, condemns the Education Act and Mr. Brodrick's Army scheme ... Mr. Hayes Fisher, at Fulham, on the circumstances of his retirement from office.

OBITUARY.

April 6.—Herr S. E. Köbner (editor *National-Zeitung*), 59.

April 8.—Sir Charles Isham, 83.

April 9.—Sir G. de Courcay-Perry (British Consul-General, Antwerp), 66 ... Mr. Samuel Palmer, 83.

April 11.—Yung-lu, Chinese Controller of Finance ... Herr Munchel, Member of the Reichstag, 65 ... Mr. Milburn (Blind Chaplain of the American Senate), 80 ... Brigham Young (President of the Twelve Apostles Mormon Church).

April 12.—Rev. Daniel Evans, 84.

April 13.—Prebendary Kitto, 65.

April 18.—Mrs. Heckford (authoress).

April 19.—Sir Oliver Mowat (Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario), 82.

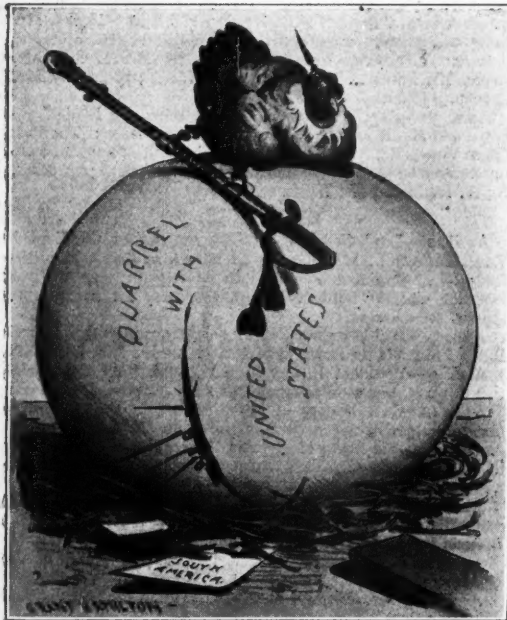
April 28.—Mr. Hanbury, M.P. (President of the Board of Agriculture), 58.

April 29.—M. Paul du Chailu (African explorer), 67.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

LAST month Easter suggested, as usual, to the humorists on the Continent and in the United States many ideas for cartoons illustrating the events of the day. Some of the German Easter cartoons are too gross to be reproduced here. They cover most of the topics of the hour, which are handled in a fashion which is fortunately impossible in England. Easter is not associated with aspirations after peace and good-will like Christmas, and this year the Easter eggs have been anything but tokens of peace. Take, for instance, the very striking cartoon in *Judge*.



Judge.

A Bad Egg (for Germany).

[April 18.]

If the old German hen succeeds in hatching this egg she had better look out.

The bayonets peeping out from the side of the shell are an ominous reminder that the threat occasioned by recent German policy has not by any means died away yet across the Atlantic. As deep answereth unto deep, so the caricaturists of Berlin retort upon their rivals at New York. Admiral Dewey's unfortunate indiscretion, in which he spoke, as no one in his position ought to speak, concerning the relative insignificance of the German Navy, and the readiness of the ships under his command to sweep the seas, gave occasion to a very effective cartoon in *Lustige Blätter*, which is not exactly calculated to soothe ruffled American susceptibilities.

A much more good-natured comment on the same incident is that which appears in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



Minneapolis Journal.

[April 2.]

The War of Words.—Latest Naval Engagement.

Wireless description of the contest: "Blow followed blow from the mighty antagonists."



Lustige Blätter.

Dewey's Unhappy Attempt to Blow on Germany.

Music is often not fully appreciated,
Because it is often with noise associated!

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In *Jugend* there appears a striking cartoon of Dewey as a sea-serpent, his scales being of the pattern of the American flag.

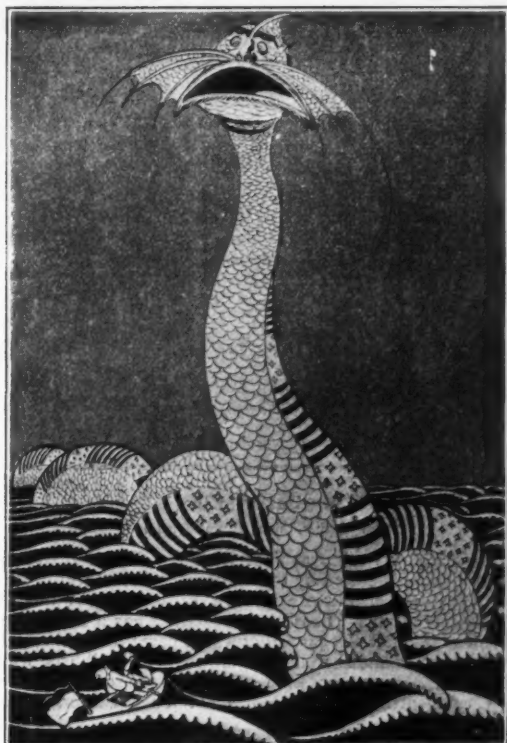


Diplomatic Quarters in Washington.

English spoken!

German and American relations are not very happy. An echo of the dissatisfaction prevailing in high quarters in the German capital at the ascendancy of the American wife of the German Ambassador at Washington is shown in *Kladderadatsch*, in which the American wife is sweeping out the little diplomatic officials who had crossed her path. Her husband, the ambassador, lazily lounging in an easy-chair, contemplates with complacency her exploits with the broom, and aged Uncle Sam grins at the cage in which, overshadowed by the American Eagle, the German parrot is securely immured.

An American cartoon from *Life* represents the German Emperor as a snake in the Garden of Harmony, in which a very robust John Bull, who has been flirting with an American Amaryllis in the shade, is considerably alarmed by the advent of the serpent; he is, however, reassured by the American, whose guardian eagle keeps watch at the gate of Paradise.



Draco-American Dewey.

"The American sea-serpent has recently appeared to a fisherman called Michel. Despite his alarm, he finally recognised that it was harmless. The most fearsome part of it is the mouth, in which, however, there are no teeth."

Among the other Easter cartoons which I reproduce might be mentioned two from the *Neue Glühlichter*, the Socialist organ of Vienna—one directed against



In the Garden of Harmony.

"He can't come between us, John; my eagle eye is on him."



Kladderadatsch.]

[April 19.]

Merry Easter in the Balkans.

"Dear brother, this egg seems to me to be bad."

Germany, the other against Russia. The return of the Jesuits is illustrated by the spectacle of a shovel-headed ecclesiastic crawling out of a broken egg, while the cartoon entitled "The Russian Easter" has a bear sitting on a nest full of eggs, all of which come to nothing. In the background the hills are crowned with gibbets, while Cossacks flog a procession of exiles on the road to Siberia. English artists, as a rule, do not touch Easter, but an

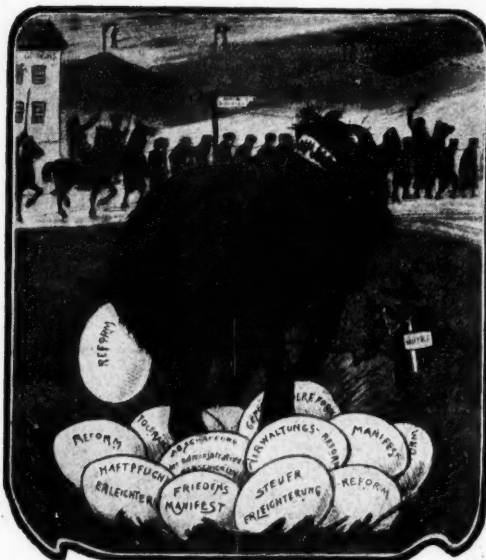


The Town Crier.]

[April 9.]

An Easter Egg for Mrs. Brum.

YOUNG BEALE (a bit nervous): "Look here, Cook, you'll have to give that yourself. She'd be so surprised if it came from ME!"



Neue Glücklicher.]

[April 10.]

A Russian Easter.

It is true the Russian Bear lays many eggs, but nothing comes out of any of them.



Neue Glücklicher.]

The Jesuit Question in Germany.

The next German Easter egg will most likely look like this.

exception may be noted this year in the *Birmingham Town Crier*, in which the municipal tramway system is figured as an Easter egg presented to Birmingham.

Yet another Easter cartoon may be noted which touches upon the Macedonian Question, in which Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria are fighting, while the Russian and Austrian Foreign Ministers, the latter of whom has got Prince Ferdinand by the ears, dolefully lament that the Macedonian egg has gone bad.

One of which appears to take recent pro-

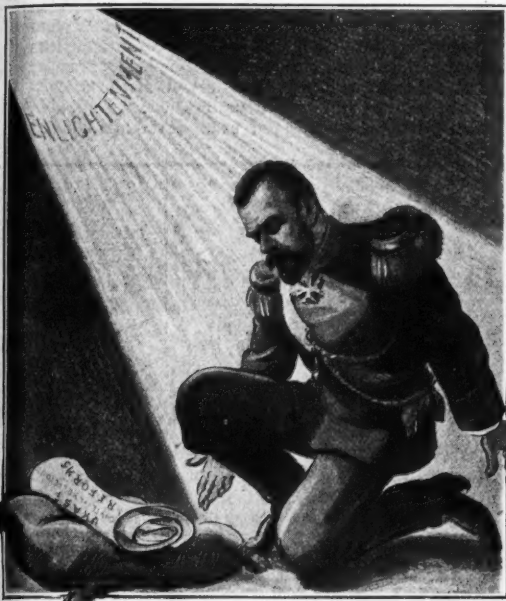
Puck.]

In France were President Le Rire a head of the Dreyfus Affair.

Le Rire.]

The Official

One of the few cartoons favourable to Russia is that which appears in *Puck*, in which our American contemporary takes an optimistic view of the significance of the recent proclamation.



Puck.

Light in Darkest Russia.

[April 1.

In France last month the general topics of discussion were President Loubet's visit to Algiers, which affords *Le Rire* a subject for a very amusing caricature of the head of the French Executive, and the revival of the Dreyfus Affaire by M. Jaures.



Le Rire.

[April 18.

The Official Reception of M. Emile Loubet at Algiers.



Der Wahre Jacob.

The Ordnungskartill in Saxony.

Now we shall see who is to be master in the House.

One of the most effective cartoons of the month is that in which the attempt on the part of the Saxon Government to crush the Social Democrats is figured as an attack by the Conservative Don Quixote upon the Social Democratic windmill.



Le Rire.

The Renewal of the "Affaire" is an Affair.

MANAGER JAURES: "Say, Millerand, do you think we will make as good receipts the first time?"



Westminster Gazette.

The Meat Basket.

Mr. Ritchie and his bold beggars.

[April 17.]



Westminster Gazette.]

LORD R.: "Well, I don't want much to shoot there, but if he objects it is all right."

[April 15.]

["He desired to deprecate the mixing up of the question of Home Rule with the question of the Land Bill. . . . He desired to say that in his view the suggestion put forward by Mr. Lloyd-George and other Liberal leaders, that this Bill, in order to be satisfactory, must be accompanied by Home Rule, was a dangerous suggestion. . . . In the words of Mr. Wyndham himself, this Bill was an honest attempt to deal with the Irish land question, and Ireland ought to be prepared to give to that attempt a fair trial."—MR. JOHN REDMOND, at Dublin, April 8th, 1903.]



Westminster Gazette.]

Prodigious Children.

[April 16.]

MR. BULL: "Good heavens! what nonsense is this? That is not a horse."

SIR WILLIAM ANSON: "Well, Mr. Bull, it is not exactly a horse, *ad hoc* for riding, but it is a composition of a suitable body for that particular purpose."

["You may have an *ad hoc* authority in two ways, by direct election or by the composition of a particular body for a particular purpose."—SIR W. ANSON introducing the Education Bill.]

The Irish Land Bill suggests to Mr. Gould's nimble fancy the idea that English farmers may make themselves up as Irishmen for the purpose of obtaining similar advantageous terms from the municipal treasury.

The effect of the introduction of the Irish Land Bill upon Irish politics, which was so surprising as to lead Mr. Redmond to deprecate any reference to Home Rule on the part of the Liberals while the Land Bill was under trial, is the subject of another very clever cartoon.

A Little Jealousy.

[March 27.]

FARMER CHALLACOMBE: "Hullaw, Mr. Pugsley! Be yew mazed or be 'ee play-actin'? Yew bain't an Irishman!"

FARMER PUGSLEY (who has been reading about the Irish Land Purchase Bill): "No, I bain't, Mr. Challacombe, but I be trying to make myself look like one. Yew see I want to buy my varm, and I be going along to see the Squire 'bout it."

In English politics the Budget naturally pre-occupies public attention. Of Budget cartoons there have been several, Mr. Gould, as usual, leading the way.

The attitude of the Government in relation to London is the subject of a couple of cartoons which would seem to suggest that Mr. Gould is going to achieve just as much success with his caricature of Mr. Balfour as he has long achieved with his caricatures of Mr. Chamberlain. The picture of Mr. Balfour as the cruel child in "Struvel Peter" is a very good example of Mr. Gould's latest Balfour.



Westminster Gazette.]

The Cruel Child.

[April 8.]

MR. BALFOUR (addressing London County Council, after having cut off the head of the first school board): "Don't say I love you, because I don't kill you too. I hate you, but I am going to keep you because I know how uncomfortable you will be with that Borough Council's doll."

Mr. Balfour also figures in the cartoon of the Prodigious Children.

In Germany the somewhat precarious position of Chancellor Bülow between the Agrarians and the Clericals is happily hit off by a cartoon in the *Wahre Jacob*, in which the German Chancellor is represented as an infant with



Der Wahre Jacob.]

[April 7.]

The "Rocked" Statesman.

JUNKER: "The youngster feels very happy as we rock him—till we give him a push, so that he flies out of the feathers!"

a feeding-bottle passively slumbering in a cradle rocked by his Agrarian friends, who intimate plainly their intention to topple him out at the earliest opportunity.

The *Sydney Bulletin* has an interesting cartoon illustrative of the relations of the Colonies with the Mother Country.

If the Apocalypse seer were to re-write the Book of Revelation, Death would no longer ride a white horse, he would be seated in a motor-car.

Under the cartoon are the following lines:—

Ninety-five long kilometers!
That is far too slow.
Hastily he turns the lever:
It must one hundred show.

He is hurried ever onward
Through the winds along,
And the ghosts of his crushed victims
Keep the record strong!



Bulletin.]

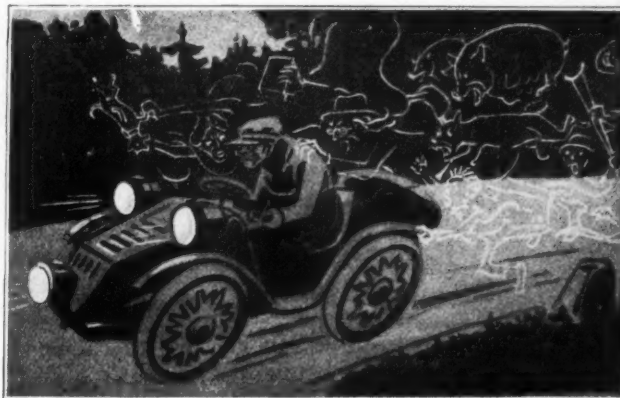
[March 7.]

The Burden of Empiah.

OFFICIOUS PERSON IN THE BACKGROUND: "Look here, you young loafers, why don't you help the old party to carry his swag? Leastways, you can get down and walk, can't you?"

CHORUS OF SMALL BOYS: "We wouldn't be let help with the burden on our terms; and as for walking, you see we can't get down on account of these here silken bonds. We're part of the burden; that's where it is."

For miscellaneous cartoons dealing with American affairs, the Balkan troubles, etc., see the advertisement pages.

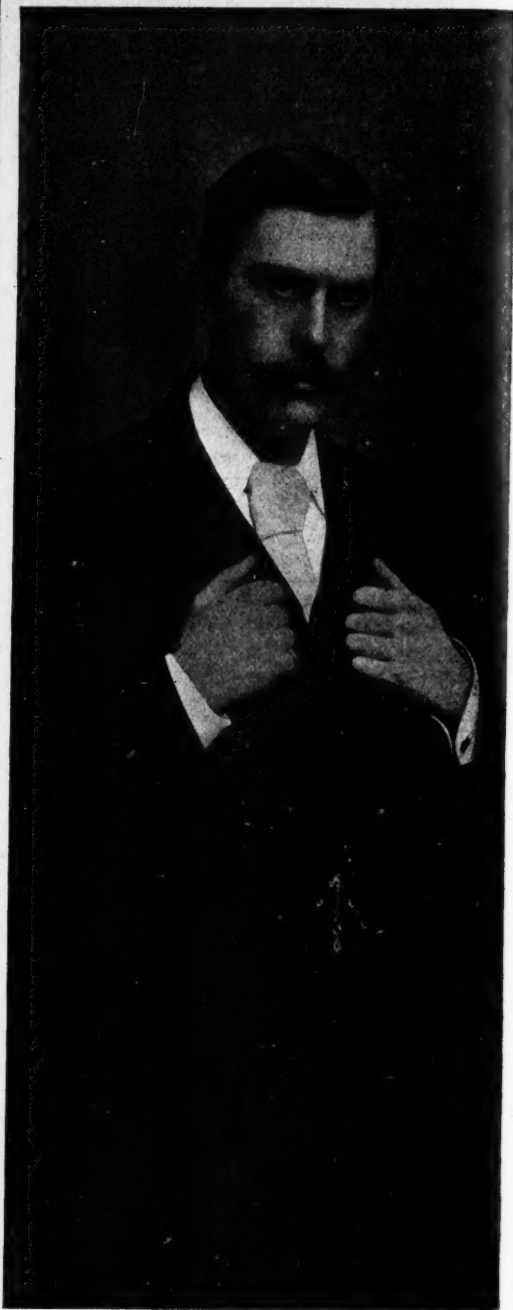


Lustige Blätter.]

The Automobile Death-Dance.



THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.



THE REV. SILVESTER HORNE.

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CHARACTER SKETCHES.

THE RENASCENCE OF NONCONFORMITY.

CAMPBELL OF THE CITY TEMPLE. SILVESTER HORNE OF THE CENTRAL HALL.

"I know the Dissenters. They carried the Reform Bill; they carried the Abolition of Slavery; they carried Free Trade; and they'll carry the Abolition of Church Rates."—LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"In the long run English politics will follow the consciences of the Dissenters."—LORD PALMERSTON.

I.—OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

"**T**HANK God for your enemies," said Henry Ward Beecher, "for when you look back over your life, you will find that they have done you more good than all your friends." It is a pregnant saying, and worthy of all acceptance. Of its truth, the present position of English Nonconformists is the most recent and not the least forcible illustration.

The Education Act of last Session, forced upon the country by a Ministry supported by a majority snatched in a moment of national delirium by the aid of wholesale misrepresentation, has done for the Nonconformists what nothing else could have accomplished. Mr. Spurgeon told me, nearly twenty years ago, that if he were a Conservative he would disestablish and disendow the Church of England. I asked him why. He replied, "Because, with the disappearance of the Establishment, the one great barrier which compels the Nonconformists to remain in the Liberal camp would disappear." The truth of that pregnant observation has been painfully impressed upon us many times since then. As long as Church Rates, University Tests, and the Monopoly of the Graveyard continued to remind Nonconformists that they were Uitlanders in the British Commonwealth, a Conservative Nonconformist was almost as rare as a white blackbird. But when the last of these three patent and palpable outrages upon the rights of the Nonconformist citizen disappeared, Nonconformists, to quote their own phrase, began to be at ease in Zion. The fire of former days burned low. The spectacle of a Nonconformist voting for a Tory candidate became only too familiar. When Mr. Gladstone proposed to do justice to Ireland, a recreant multitude of Nonconformists seized the excuse to desert the Liberal ranks. Their hereditary repugnance to Popery paved the way for their apostasy. But it was not until the war in South Africa came as a searching test of the reality of their allegiance to the cause of Peace, Liberty and Justice that the world realised how far the dry rot had spread. After last General Election, when hundreds of thousands of Nonconformists swelled the majority recorded for the authors of the war, Noncon-

formity, as a potent moral force in politics, seemed extinct. In the eyes of the faithful few the action of many Nonconformist leaders in that great testing-time can only be described in the awful phrase, "They have crucified their Lord afresh, and put Him to an open shame."

Fortunately, however, for the nation, and most fortunately for English Nonconformity, retribution was at hand. The whip which they had knotted for the backs of their fellow Christians in South Africa was speedily applied to their own shoulders. The majority which they helped to return in order to fight to a finish a war which should never have been begun was used to deal them a deadly blow; and under the salutary discipline of adversity the Nonconformists, through much tribulation, are returning to the principles of their forefathers. The new law which reimposed Church rates and re-enacted religious tests awoke them to a sense of where their apostasy and apathy had led them. It is true that their tardy awakening may expose them to the sneer which Macaulay levelled against the Seven Bishops, who turned against James the moment he laid a finger upon their Church. But despite the sneer, England had good cause to rejoice that for any reason the Church which had so long truckled to the tyrant was at last compelled to throw in its lot with the Revolution. And so in like manner, while we cannot pretend to any great enthusiasm for those who supported the devastation of South Africa without scruple, and who now are raising the standard of rebellion over a twopenny-halfpenny Church rate, it is unwise to look a gift-horse in the mouth; and we are too glad to see the Nonconformists in the firing-line once more to scrutinise too keenly the motives which brought them back to the Old Flag.

That they are back again, and that at next General Election the Nonconformist who votes for a Ministerial candidate will be regarded as a traitor and a renegade, is now fortunately quite clear. And we owe this great and salutary change, this veritable renaissance of Nonconformity, to Mr. Balfour and his ecclesiastical allies. How great, how momentous the change thus



brought about may be imagined from the fact that London Nonconformists are now exulting in the leadership of three men, each of whom is pledged to the hilt to take joyfully the spoiling of their goods and incarceration in gaol rather than pay the new rate that is to be levied for the subsidising of religious teaching of which they disapprove. As the sending of the Seven Bishops to the Tower rid England of the Stuarts, so the imprisonment of the three Nonconformists, John Clifford, Reginald Campbell, and Silvester Horne, may be the appointed means for ridding us of those twin curses, the House of Lords and the Establishment. It may never come to that. The significant thing is that there are hundreds of thousands of Nonconformists who are passionately longing that it may come to that. The gaoling of the three Nonconformist chiefs is at least within the range of practical politics. And even if it never comes off, the hope of it, the chance of it is as breath to the nostrils of reviving Nonconformity.

II.—REBELS FOR GOD'S LAWS.

In thus facing imprisonment rather than bow to the Gessler's Cap which the Jingo majority of 1900 set up in our midst, the Nonconformists are on their old ground. The Nonconformist, as his name implies, is a sworn rebel against the established order. Ever since the half-baked Reformation of the sixteenth century he may have been loyal to the Crown, he has ever been in revolt against the Established Church and the House of Lords. Superficial observers often speak of the homogeneity of the English. In reality the English people, ever since the days of the Puritans, have been not one nation, but two—the Anglican and the Nonconformist. The ideals of these two nations are as far as the poles asunder. The Puritan of the seventeenth century, the Dissenter of the eighteenth, and the Nonconformist of the nineteenth,

have always been far more closely united by sympathy and ideas with the Americans than with the Anglicans. Anglicanism is essentially aristocratic and exclusive. To Nonconformity Democracy is as the breath of its nostrils.

The sons of the men who sent Charles to the block are the true spiritual kin of the sons of the men who went over in the *Mayflower*. In piping times of peace, when no great issues stir the heart of the people, the two nations Anglican and Nonconformist exist side by side, and few suspect the fissure between them. But when the storm wind rises, and great crises test the real faiths of men, the fissure reappears.

It would, perhaps, be more strictly accurate to speak of Anglicanism and Nonconformity as two castes rather than as two nations. The Anglican has all the pride of the Brahman. The Nonconformist, especially in the country districts, is continually reminded that he is but a pariah. When this is not rubbed into him too much the Nonconformist endures his lot in silence. But when the Brahman arrogates to himself the right of taxing the pariah in order that he may teach the coming generation what a God-forsaken heretic the Nonconformist pariah is, who can wonder if the poor pariah, writhing in his pain, should remember that his true spiritual fatherland lies in the great Republic beyond the seas, where no sectarian Establishment nurtures social arrogance and religious intolerance? Strong in the consciousness not only of his right but of his might in his kin beyond the sea, he may determine in grim earnest to make an end of the Anglican system once for all.

If Nonconformists should begin to bethink themselves that the talk of popular Government and of a free democracy is mere cant so long as the House of Lords exists, and that the battle of civil and religious liberty is only half won while the Anglican sect is allowed to flaunt itself as the Church of a nation two-thirds of whose citizens never darken its doors, who can blame them? But even if anyone blames them, it is still necessary to understand them, and it is to help to this understanding that this Character Sketch is written. Of Dr. Clifford I have already spoken. His position is universally recognised. But it is supremely significant that at this juncture two young ministers should have been suddenly thrust to the forefront of the Nonconformist ranks whose supreme distinction is their passionate determination to rebel rather than pay the new Church Rate. They call it passive resistance, but it is not the less rebellion. In their eyes they are rebels for God's laws. They are true to the great traditions of the Great Protector, the hero-saint of the

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Independents, to which body they both belong. "Our history," said Mr. Silvester Horne at a great meeting in the Memorial Hall last year, "shows that there are creeds we will never sign, liberties we will never forfeit, and taxes we will never pay. We are sick and tired," he declared, "of the repeated attempts to purchase ecclesiastical ascendancy at the price of our religious freedom. The old question of the relations of the Church and State has again been raised, and, God helping us, we will not let it sink. If the spirit of Disestablishment begins again to live, I for one will thank God for the Education Bill. They claim ascendancy; we, as Congregationalists, challenge that ascendancy, and may God defend the right!"

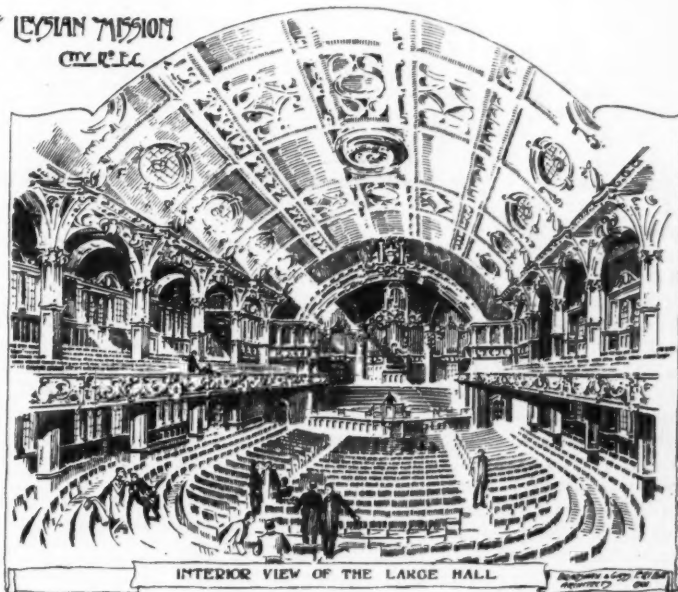
And in like terms, not once but many times, has Mr. Reginald J. Campbell, late of Brighton, now of the City Temple, spoken in the hearing of his people. There is something of the old fighting ring in these words of challenge and of defiance. They proclaim the resurrection of the Nonconformist conscience, the renaissance of Nonconformity as a controlling force in the counsels of the Empire. For, as Lord Palmerston—who at least was neither bigot nor fanatic—said, long ago: "In the long run the politics of England follow the consciences of the Dissenters."

III.—CAMPBELL OF BRIGHTON.

Mr. R. J. Campbell has been Campbell of Brighton since 1895. Henceforth he will be Campbell of the City Temple. He is but thirty-six years old, "a grey-haired boy" with magnetic eyes and a soul of fire. Who can say how far he may go, how much he may do? Of Scotch descent, he was born the son of a United Free Methodist minister in London, and brought up as a boy in the North of Ireland. Scotland, England, and Ireland all had their share in shaping his youth. His manhood has been coloured, if not exactly moulded, by the Greater Britain beyond the seas. Among the influences which have shaped his character, whether for weal or for woe who can say, was the visit which he paid to South Africa when the war was raging. He became an enthusiastic Imperialist, and he is at present the only Nonconformist minister who is a member of the Committee of Lord Rosebery's League. His religious training was strangely mixed. Born a Free Methodist, he passed the most impressionable years of his life among the Presbyterians of the Black North of Ireland in the house of a Presbyterian elder, who claimed kinship

with that celebrated chief of the Orange clan, William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg. In his later teens he was confirmed as a member of the Church of England, and in 1891 was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, with the intention of becoming a clergyman. Under the influence of Dean Paget, now Bishop of Oxford, he surrendered himself to the full fascination of the High Church School. Fortunately, however, for himself, the Nonconformist blood in his veins revolted against the bondage of the Establishment. To accept Holy Orders in the Church meant the repudiation of the right of his ancestors to count themselves ministers of the Church of Christ. The story goes that in sore spiritual straits the young student sought counsel of Canon, now Bishop, Gore, and for two days the men wrestled together at Westminster in deep, soul-searching controversy as to the justice of the arrogant and exclusive claims of the Anglican Church. The issue of the struggle was not doubtful. Mr. Campbell could not, dared not unchurch his own father, or disown the validity of the orders of ministers of Christ upon whose head no Bishop's hand had ever rested. As the High Churchmen are as unyielding as the Pope of Rome in the assertion of their exclusive right to the misty honours of apostolical succession, Mr. Campbell regretfully abandoned the dream of becoming an Anglican priest.

I asked Mr. Campbell whether it was true that this was the decisive consideration which led him to abandon his dream of taking Anglican orders. He replied, "In part, but not altogether. I had been studying very closely the history of the seventeenth



century. And the more closely I studied the more imperiously was I driven to the conviction that my sympathies and my convictions were not with the party of Laud, but with the other side."

"And this story about Bishop Gore?"

"It was one day, not two. We had a long and earnest talk. But at the end of it there was no escaping from the conviction that to Canon Gore and his party there were only three divisions of the Church of Christ—the Anglican, the Roman, and the Greek. For all others without the pale there could only be tolerance more or less charitable, but no communion. And against this my whole soul revolted. So I gave up all idea of Anglican orders, and here I am."

He had married before he entered Oxford, and he began preaching up and down among the villages around the city. Four years after entering Christ Church as a prospective candidate for Holy Orders, he accepted a twice-repeated call to become pastor of a small and empty church in Union Street, Brighton.

During the first twelve years of his life he was educated in his grandfather's home near Belfast. He was thirteen years old when he was first sent to a private school in Bolton. There he proved so apt a scholar that he was appointed a teacher. When his father was transferred from Bolton to Nottingham, young Campbell followed him there, and rejoiced at the opportunity of combining the work of teaching with a course of study at Nottingham University College. His first and only important educational post was that of assistant master at the High School of Ashton, in Cheshire. After marrying a member of his father's congregation he laid down the assistant mastership and went to Oxford. There he took honours in history and political science. He left the

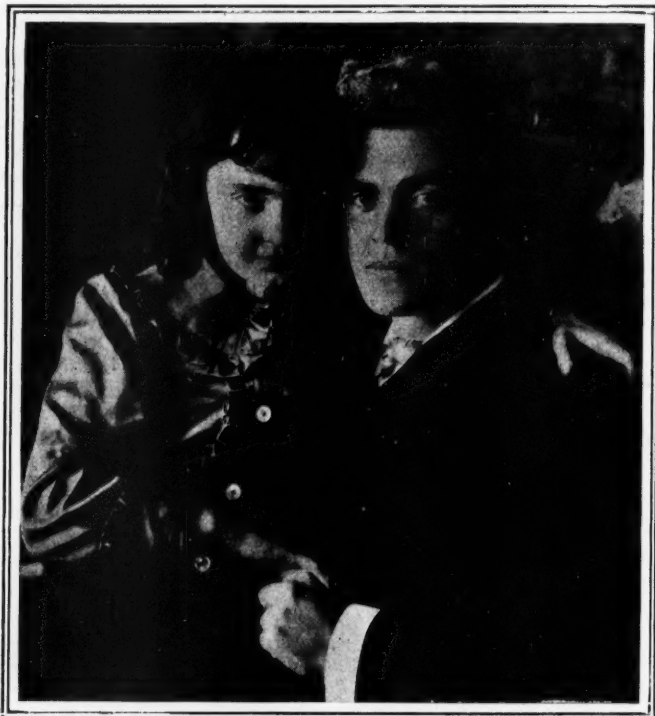
University when twenty-eight years of age to begin his career as a Congregational minister.

Mr. Campbell has been a student all his life. He acquired a passionate love of books when reading Scotch romance in his grandfather's parlour in Belfast. The acquisition of other languages came to him easily, and he acquired sufficient knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish to be free of the literature of five languages beside his own. Among the books which have influenced him, he speaks most lovingly of Tennyson, Browning, Shelley and Milton among the poets. The quietism

of the Theologica Germanica appealed very strongly to his mystical temperament. He went a long way with the German neologians, but recoiled from them when he found how far they drifted from the devout Evangelicalism of Schleiermacher. Dante appeals to him, Goethe does not. He is deeply read in the Fathers—a taste which he acquired under the influence of his Tractarian tempters. The theatre has played no part in his education. The only play he has witnessed was the morality "Everyman," but although he is a friend of

Mr. Beerbohm Tree he has not up to the moment of writing witnessed the performance of "Resurrection." In religion it is not very difficult to place him. He is a Broad Church Evangelical, with a dash of mysticism and a spice of Puseyism. His Evangelicalism is very fervent, his rationalism is tempered by prudence. Speaking to a recent interviewer about his views as to the Higher Criticism, he is reported to have said:—

I lean to the way of the higher critics generally, but I go very cautiously: that is quite a different thing from always preaching their way. If I have to tell the truth about a text, I must say what the accepted criticism says about it, but I don't dwell there by any means. I don't think it is the part of preaching to hold a brief either for or against the Higher Criticism. The preacher



Photograph by

Mr. Campbell and his Daughter.

[E. H. Mills.]

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must keep an open mind. As Ruskin says in his "Modern Painters," the preacher is a commentator upon infinity.

When he accepted the call to the empty little church in Union Street, Brighton, few ventured to anticipate that he would make his mark so suddenly and so decisively. Brighton is not exactly the choicest forcing-house of ministerial reputations. Union Street Chapel was almost deserted. The larger Congregational Church in Queen Square, where Paxton Hood had previously ministered, was shut up. Nonconformity in London-sur-Mer had seldom been at a lower ebb when, in 1895, Mr. Campbell began to preach. In a single year he had wrought a wondrous change. He first filled Union Street Church, and then, finding it impossible to accommodate the crowds who flocked to hear him, he migrated to Queen's Square. His fame was soon established as that of the Nonconformist Robertson of Brighton. His church was filled every Sunday. It became the rage to hear Campbell. But it was no mere passing fashion. He kept it up year after year. Dr. Robertson Nicoll advertised him *more suo* in the *British Weekly*, and the fame of the new Robertson spread throughout the land.

When Dr. Parker entered the incline that leads to the Valley of the Shadow of Death, he requested Mr. Campbell to take the Thursday noonday service at the City Temple. Mr. Campbell complied with his request, and it soon became manifest that the charm which had worked such wonders at Brighton was still more potent in the City. The crowds which blocked the aisles and choked all the standing space in the City Temple far exceeded those which attended the ministry of Dr. Parker. Hence it was inevitable that when Dr. Parker passed away Campbell of Brighton would be called to the vacant pulpit.

What is the secret by which, by what the Apostle called the foolishness of preaching, Mr. Campbell is able not merely to attract but to command the enthusiastic allegiance of vast

multitudes of men and women who are usually impervious to pulpit oratory? Mr. Campbell makes no pretence to oratorical effect. His predecessor was a natural born actor, who made his pulpit a stage from which he moved his hearers by turns to laughter or to tears. Mr. Campbell is slim and slight and slender. His personal appearance is almost boyish. Yet he holds and thrills his audiences wherever he goes.

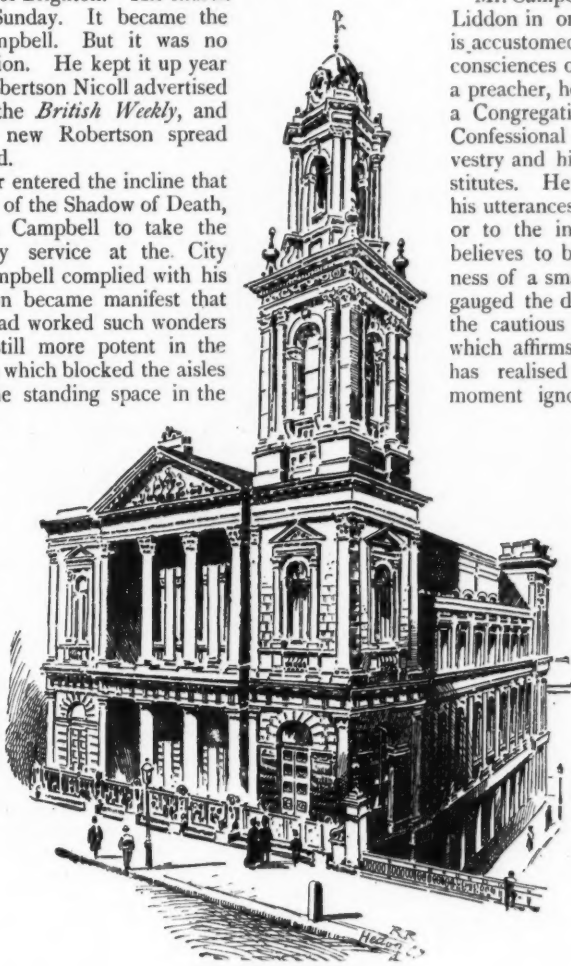
It is evident at first sight that Mr. Campbell is eminently magnetic. There is an unconscious hypnotism in his preaching to which men yield without a struggle. The power is largely in his mild and lustrous eye, but it is aided by a musical and flexible voice. His manner is natural, his delivery almost colloquial, as that of a man who is thinking aloud and all the while feeling for the soul of his hearers. And his hearers feel the grip of him and respond.

Mr. Campbell somewhat resembles Canon Liddon in one respect. He is a man who is accustomed to dealing with the souls and consciences of living men. He is not only a preacher, he is a spiritual director. Being a Congregationalist, he will not establish a Confessional in the City Temple, but his vestry and his letter-box are no bad substitutes. He is very simple and direct in his utterances, whether to the congregation or to the individual. He says what he believes to be true; not with the cocksureness of a small mind who is certain it has gauged the depths of the Infinite, but with the cautious confidence of a large mind which affirms unhesitatingly as to what it has realised to be truth without for a moment ignoring the existence of other

truths as yet unfathomed upon which there may come more light hereafter. When he says that he knows anything he inspires all the more confidence, because you feel he recognises that all he knows is conditioned and encompassed by the unknowable.

Mr. Campbell is great in the pulpit because he is constant in the closet. He preaches powerfully because he prays fervently. He would not even start his At Homes at the City Temple without preparing for them by a solemn prayer meeting. He closed the first by three prayers, and the third dispersed to the singing of the Doxology.

No small part of his power as a preacher is



The City Temple.

because he is human, full of sympathy, born of a wide and varied experience. In this he resembles Henry Ward Beecher more than any preacher of our time. There is no wall of parchment or of ecclesiasticism to bar him off from the humblest and meanest and wickedest of human beings. He neither smokes nor drinks; but he rides and he golfs—he touches the ordinary life of ordinary men, on many sides. There is in him something, but not much, of the man of the world; there is also something, and not a little, of a little child. He is in no sense a Brahman. His Tractarianism has not tainted him with any of that insufferable "side" that is the bane of so many Anglicans. He is a human man, and withal one who loves his fellow men, not down nor up, but on the level of their common life.

In estimating the sources of his strength it would be absurd to ignore the nature of his message. When he announced on March 12th that from that day he was minister of the City Temple, he assured his crowded congregation that he would have but one theme—Christ and Him crucified. He pledged himself never to preach anything that he had not felt in his own experience to be true. In the sermon which followed he spoke on the humanity of God in terms which showed how true was his own definition of his religious position, that of a Liberal Christianity with an Evangel—a message of good news from God to man.

Yet with all his exalted and impassioned devotion to the mystical side of religion, he is full of a fine and subtle humour which often sends a ripple of mirth over a sea of upturned faces which but a few minutes before had been thrilled with reverence and with awe.

When Canon Liddon spoke of ministering angels in the pulpit of St. Paul's, you almost felt as if he saw them. Mr. Campbell, as befits a man of his psychic temperament, is keenly sensitive to the presence of those invisible ministers to the spiritual welfare of our race. But being withal an intensely modern man, it surprised none of us to read in the *World* the other day that—

As you talk with your host concerning the religious outlook, you learn with interest his vehemently expressed belief that more than ever science will come to the help of religion. For he believes that while it has long ago cast off its attitude of hostility towards faith, it, more than any other outside force, may help us to realise that strange, unseen, spiritual world which lies around us.

Dr. Parker once declared that every congregation was a *séance*. But he had his own personal experiences. Mr. Campbell approaches the subject from the scientific side and is an eager student after the fashion of Mr. Myers and Sir Oliver Lodge.

The Nonconformists lost their hold upon the nation when they ceased to be national. The Independents, who in Cromwell's time were brought into closer vitalising touch with all the affairs of the human cosmos, were, like Samson, shorn of his locks when the Restoration relegated them to the position of mere teachers of their little flocks. Mr. Campbell is passionately alive to the importance of those secular

means of grace which are supplied by the municipal and political affairs of the nation. My first acquaintance with him was made at a public meeting at Brighton, which was held for the purpose of creating a civic centre. Mr. Campbell spoke at the meeting, and took an active part in the committee which was formed to carry out the objects of what I called the Civic Church. At one time it was believed that he would have listened gladly to a summons to enter Parliament. It did not come, and he devoted himself to his preaching. The early dream may yet come true. Few things are more certain than that if Mr. Campbell is sent to gaol for refusing to pay the new Church rate he will step from prison into Parliament. "The little grey archangel," as I called him years ago at Brighton, would be a somewhat strange addition to the House of Commons. But such a new ingredient might not be without its uses in the legislature.

In politics Mr. Campbell is an Imperialist, chastened by the bitter experience of what comes of Imperialism when it is allied with a political party with no fear of the Ten Commandments before its eyes. He is, as I have said, a member of the committee of the Liberal League. He finds himself in strange company. He joined it in order to ingeminate peace and unity. He preaches his gospel to unwilling ears. He is a *vox clamantis in deserto*, a missionary in *partibus infidelium*.

Last month, at Hornsey, in the course of a speech upon the Education Act, he remarked, "I am a member of the Liberal League." There were two or three friendly "hear hears," but when he went on to say, "but I do not know how long I shall remain a member," the whole audience burst into uproarious applause. It was a significant incident which may have results.

Dr. Parker did not get on well with working-men. He did not like the agitators, neither did they like him. He was typically middle-class. Mr. Campbell is quite the opposite. He is a Socialist of the Chair, as Lord Milner used to describe those academic Socialists who seek the amelioration of the conditions of human existence by evolution rather than by revolution. At his At Homes on Thursday afternoons he hopes to have conferences with the Socialists and leaders of Labour. He has acclaimed Mr. Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie as the prophets of these latter days. He, at least, can be relied upon to do what can be done to make the Lib-Lab. party a solid and governing reality in the State.

Mr. Campbell has a unique and splendid opportunity of making the City Temple not only the metropolitan Cathedral of Nonconformity, but the living centre of all the forces making for righteousness in the Empire. There is no social centre in London. Dean Stanley, in his time, used to make the Deanery of Westminster, on a small scale, what Mr. Campbell may make the City Temple on a scale more in proportion to the spacious times of modern democracy.

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If he does, the influence which he will exert will go forth to the uttermost ends of the earth, and the City Temple will become one of the most useful nerve-centres of the human race.

IV.—THE REV. C. SILVESTER HORNE.

Mr. Horne, who has just accepted the responsible duty of making the renovated Whitefield's Tabernacle the social centre of the great district that is bisected by Tottenham Court Road, is a close friend of Mr. Campbell. He is also about the same age, being only two years his senior. They are both Oxford men, both are called to new and important Congregational churches in London in the same year, and both are passionately at one in their detestation of the new Education Act. They began their new pastorates together, they may go to gaol together, and if so they will certainly go to Parliament together. Both men are slender of build, both are above the average height, and both men are swayed by the influence of the spirit of the age. They bid fair to be regarded as the great twin brethren of the renaissance of Nonconformity.

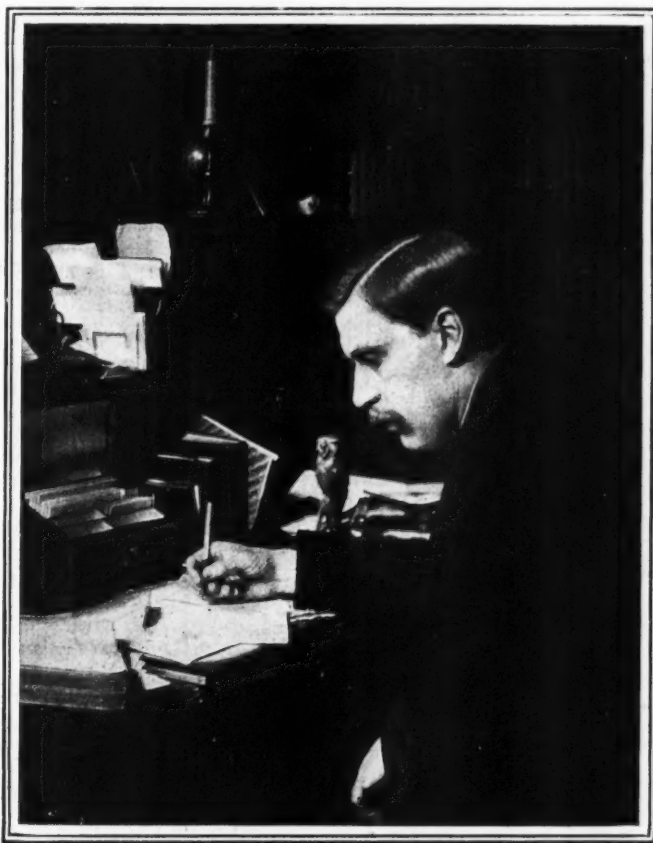
Despite these numerous points of resemblance, in their education, their temperament, and their record, there are almost as many points of difference. Mr. Campbell, as has been remarked, was born a Free Methodist, educated as a Presbyterian, confirmed as an Episcopalian, and he went to Oxford intending to become an Anglican priest. Mr. Silvester Horne had no such multifarious spiritual adventures before he was called to the Congregational ministry. He was the son of a Congregational

minister, and the grandson of one of the leading Congregational laymen of last century. He was born a Congregationalist, educated as a Congregationalist, and ordained as a Congregational minister without once straying from the Congregationalist path. Mr. Campbell is a Scotchman, born in London, and reared in Ireland. Mr. Horne is English through and through. He was born in Sussex, educated in Shropshire, and after graduating at Glasgow University he returned to England and spent three years at Mansfield College

before he was called to his first charge in Kensington. His spiritual fathers were Congregationalists. Dr. Dale of Birmingham and Dr. Fairbairn of Mansfield were to him what Bishops Paget and Gore were to Mr. Campbell.

Perhaps on account of this consistent uniformity in his upbringing Mr. Silvester Horne remained proof against the contagious delirium to which Mr. Campbell succumbed in 1900. Mr. Campbell has never quite emancipated himself from the baleful spirit of ascendency which permeates the Orange atmosphere in which his boyhood was passed. Mr. Horne was shielded from

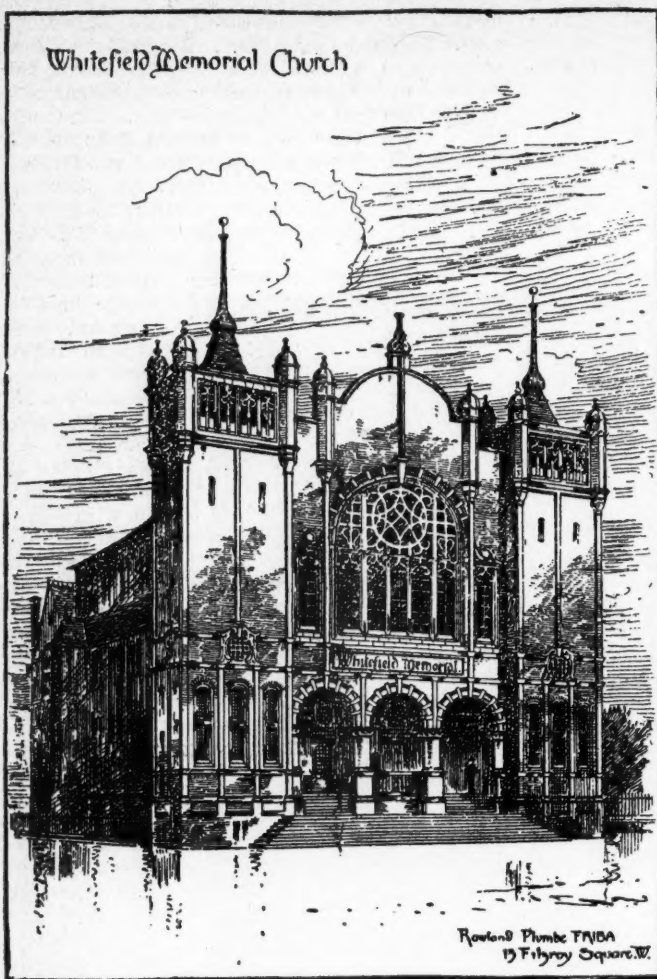
the cradle upwards from the pestilential malaria of race domination. Hence, when Mr. Campbell became Jingo, Mr. Horne was from the outbreak of the war to its close a stout, uncompromising pro-Boer. He was a "Stop-the-war" man who bore testimony clear, unterrified and unflinching to the policy of justice, of righteousness and of peace. There were many Liberals who publicly denounced the war but who shrank from proposing to end it until the Boers had been crushed, alleging that such a policy was good



[Photograph by]

The Rev. Silvester Horne.

[E. H. Mills.]



Whitefield's Tabernacle.

for Sundays but impossible on week-days. To Mr. Horne such a phrase carried its own condemnation. The policy which was good for Sundays was one which ought to be acted upon all the days of the week. There is therefore no stain on Mr. Horne's escutcheon. The crucial test found him flawless.

Mr. Horne began to preach when a mere lad. He learned the art of persuasive speech by addressing Shropshire rustics, and acquired a mastery of simple direct eloquence in preaching to congregations which were often only numbered by tens. But his talent was so unmistakable that it was soon recognised that the ministry was his natural vocation. He went to Glasgow, where his energy and his enthusiasm marked him out as a natural leader of men. At the University he was a fervid politician, a diligent

student and a strenuous and consistent Christian. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, encouraged his youthful ambition. "Don't be content with a donkey cart," said the fatherly principal of the Nottingham Congregational Institute; "aim for a coach and four." At Whitefield's Tabernacle he is now on the box seat. In those early days he was permitted to enjoy the great privilege of close intimacy with Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, whose example and whose influence left a deep impress upon his character.

After leaving Glasgow he went to Oxford, where he became the close friend and companion of Mr. Campbell. For three years he studied and worked at Mansfield College under the stimulating direction of Dr. Fairbairn. It was while he was still in his novitiate at Mansfield that he was called to the pastorate of Kensington Congregational Church, which for a century and more had been one of the most famous meeting places of the Independents in western London. The Church was not exactly to his liking. Mr. Horne being born and bred a Democrat, craved rather for a sphere in which he would have been brought face to face with the working-classes. But as the call was pressing he accepted it, and the result justified his decision.

Kensington was his first and up till now his only church. That he is leaving it this year is due to no dissatisfaction on the part of the congregation, no restlessness on the part of the pastor. A new sphere in which he might have an opportunity of realising his early ideals has lured him from fashionable Kensington to the democratic precincts of Tottenham Court Road. Whitefield's Tabernacle, once a famous meeting-place, has of late years fallen into decay. It has been rebuilt and equipped with the appliances for institutional work among the masses of the people. The new edifice needed a new chief, and Mr. Silvester Horne was recognised as the man for the post. He was called, and he accepted the summons. In September he will take over his new duties, and with his advent a new breath of life will stir the crowded district of which the Tabernacle is the centre.

Last year Mr. Horne was elected Chairman of the London Congregational Union, an office which corresponds to that of Bishop of London as nearly as anything Congregational can correspond to

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"When I me," he says, walk round conditions of occupy in the asked two qu care for the C for the people one might su and conserva finished my y populous distr minister and i so far as mee hardly an app

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Episcopal jurisdiction. At the close of his term of office he told his Church how he had endeavoured to discharge the duties of the Chairmanship. Twelve months, he deplored, was too short a time in which to get even a nodding acquaintance with London.

"When I have gone down to any neighbourhood unknown to me," he says, "I have usually gone down early and taken a walk round the district, and made some inquiries as to the conditions of life and the position which Christian institutions occupy in the sympathy and confidence of the people. I have asked two questions everywhere: 'How much do the people care for the Churches?' and 'How much do the Churches care for the people?' There are perhaps more reassuring signs than one might suppose. But I think only the most prejudiced and conservative minds could remain complacent. I have finished my year with one fixed conviction: that, in the most populous districts, a single church, unsupported, with its single minister and its starved agencies, is helpless and hopeless; and, so far as meeting the needs of the locality is concerned, it is hardly an appreciable force at all."

The lessons learned in this pastoral visitation and inspection will not be thrown away at Whitefield's Tabernacle, which will probably be better known as the Central Hall, round which will be grouped all the humanising agencies now in operation or soon to be brought into operation in the Tottenham Court Road. What Mr. Horne tried to do for the Thomas Binney Institute will be done on a larger scale at the renovated Tabernacle. In his circular on behalf of the Institute in 1901 he said:—

We are appealing to all our Churches and young people's societies through the country to put us in touch with young members coming up to business life in London, and we undertake to do our best to make them welcome, to introduce them to helpful companionship, and to provide for them some home comforts and healthful interests for their evenings and for Sundays.

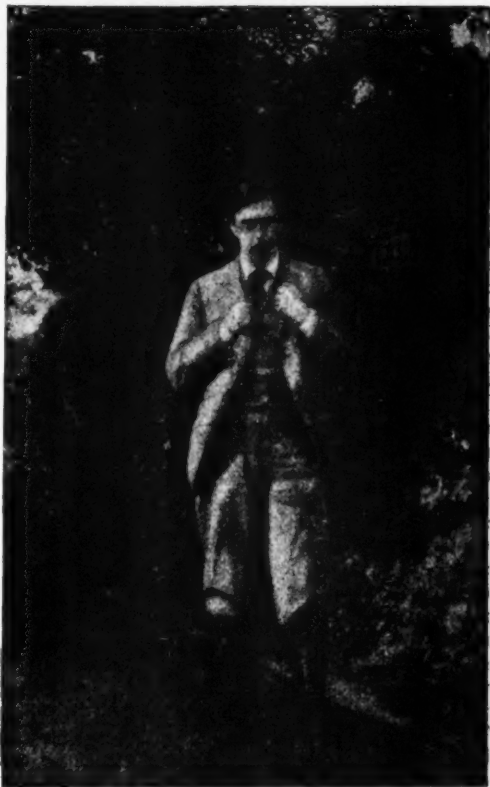
He has a special eye to the new-comers to London, the lonely migrants into the great city. It will not be his fault if he does not make the Central Hall a great agency for making these strangers at home in London.

Of the work which is to be undertaken at Tottenham Court Road it is impossible to speak at present, save in the most sketchy outlines. Mr. Horne means, if he can, to make the transformed Tabernacle a living church.

As broad as is the love of God,
And wide as are the wants of man.

In Tottenham Court Road, with its great industrial barracks, its crowded cosmopolitan population, man has many wants. Mr. Horne hopes to minister to them all, to enlist a consecrated and intelligent host of workers, with the love of God in their hearts and commonsense in their heads, whose aim and object will be to help everyone in the district to enjoy more health, happiness, and holiness than they have at present.

In the choice of agencies Mr. Horne will have a free hand. He is singularly free from trammelling prejudice. He told me that nothing they had done at Kensington had impressed him more deeply than the representation of Milton's "Comus," which was given there by the young people of the church, aided



Mr. Silvester Horne as a Cyclist.

by one or two members of the Elizabethan Society. If they performed "Comus" at Kensington, they may stage "Everyman" at the Central Hall. The sacred drama is one of the unused resources of the Christian Church. No one who has ever visited Ober Ammergau can question the potency of such dramatic representations—undertaken not by professionals, but by the people themselves—as a religious and educational force in the uplifting of humanity.

Whatever doubt there may be about the sanctified use of the stage as an accessory of the pulpit, there can be no doubt about the lawfulness of having recourse to the ministry of music. General Booth has created more players on musical instruments out of the men in the street than all our colleges of music. Every church ought to be a college of music. The singing of hymns on Sundays to the accompaniment of the organ ought not to exhaust the use that can be made of minstrelsy and song. The Central Hall may become a nest of singing birds, with almost illimitable resources in the companies of players on instruments. Music is a universal language, much more popular than Esperanto; and the Central Hall, situated as it is in the midst of a cosmopolitan population of all

nationalities, will utilise the one mode of appeal which does not presuppose a mastery of the English language.

Mr. Horne, while still a youth, found the debates of the local Mutual Improvement Society marvellously quickening to his intellect as well as an invaluable training in the art of ready and cogent speech. I shall be much disappointed if one result of his transfer to the Central Hall is not a revival of the practice of public debate on all manner of public questions. Why should the House of Commons be the only arena in London in which representatives of opposing opinions have an opportunity of meeting face to face in free and fearless debate? Conferences, real conferences on public questions, in which the congregation is made to feel that it is expected to do more than merely listen, are practically unknown amongst us. Our public services are purely hortative and devotional. There is none of that stimulating clash of mind with mind which is the most potent method of arousing attention and provoking thought.

The Central Hall under Mr. Horne will be pre-eminently social. In its drawing-room gossip ought to be recognised as one of the means of grace. Every church that has any life in it is a more or less unconscious matrimonial agency, and the Central Hall will be a miserable failure if it does not supply endless opportunities for the young people to make those acquaintances which ripen into marriage. Among the opportunities which such an institution should create, one of the most useful ought to be the Sunday evening At Home, in which, after the close of the evening service, the Church becomes the genial hostess. It will be a great thing if there should be some place in London, called the House of God, where His children may speak to each other without being introduced, and feel themselves at home in the building consecrated to their Father's service.

Of the institutions more directly helpful to the poorer members of the community, the poor man's lawyer, the thrift clubs, and similar agencies which are to be found in every settlement, there will be no lack in the transformed Tabernacle. But the soul of all these institutions will be the inspiration of the preaching of Christ and Him crucified. For Mr. Horne is nothing if not a Christian preacher. As such he began; as such he will end. But his Christianity is no mere morality charged with emotion. It is the cultivation of the ideal life, that is a union of thought and zeal; it is the passionate preaching of the love of God, of which the love of woman for man and of man for woman, and of both for their children, is the perennial revelation. A recent writer described Mr. Horne in the pulpit as "young energy pulsing with vital enthusiasm"—an energy and an enthusiasm consecrated to the realisation of the Brotherhood of Man.

To Mr. Horne the religious life is barren if it does not descend into the market-place, the forum and the home. The Central Hall will be of necessity a great

political centre, not a centre of wire-pullers, but a centre pulsating like a dynamo, whose activity will bode ill for the forces of reaction and corruption alike in the municipality and in the constituency. Mr. Horne cannot understand Christian teetotalers who vote for a party to which every public-house acts as a committee-room. Tottenham Court Road will soon learn that the new Tabernacle is a permanent committee-room for the party which sets righteousness first.

The Education Bill revealed Mr. Horne to the country as the Congregational counterpart of the Baptist, Dr. Clifford. It was his resolute insistence, his passionate pleading which committed the Congregational Union last autumn to a policy of passive resistance to the Education Act. He is a Radical stalwart nurtured on the pure milk of the Word, and saturated with the associations of the Free Churches of which he is the latest historian. His popular "History of the Free Churches" (J. Clarke and Co.) is, as he phrases it in his preface, "the story of an unconquerable spirit dedicated to the service of an unconquerable ideal. It is a declaration of war to a finish against the House of Lords, that effective instrument against popular privilege and progress," and it demands recognition as the fundamental principle and privilege of the Constitution—Religious Equality for all and Ecclesiastical Ascendancy for none.

Mr. Horne is a total abstainer, but he is no super-human ascetic. He is a human man who loves the pleasant things of life—the life in the open air, the sweet joys of domestic life, and genial intercourse with friends. And, having all these things in goodly measure, he longs to see the same blessings enjoyed by all, even the poorest and the weakest of all God's creatures. He gets on well with his fellow-creatures; he puts on no "side." He is not a professional parson. He has travelled far, has visited Australia, and has lectured in the United States. He married the daughter of Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, who has borne him several children.

The importance of the advent of two such men as Mr. Campbell and Mr. Horne as the foremost leaders of Congregationalism, at a time when the death of Dr. Parker and Mr. Hugh Price Hughes deprived London Nonconformists of two of their most eloquent chiefs, is an event of good omen. It coincides with the still further development of the social movement among the Wesleyans which is so encouraging a sign of the times. The purchase of Westminster Aquarium to secure a site for the new Wesleyan Church House is significant. But it does not stand alone. Not less reassuring last month was the laying of the foundation stone of the new building of the Leysian Mission in North London, in which £100,000 will be well invested for the social and religious amelioration of the populous district in which it stands. Much more will have to be done before the Church can be said to have even seriously begun the execution of its contract to convert this vast pagan City of London into the City of the Living God. But the Church is waking up.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND-GRANT RAILWAY.

In the *American Review of Reviews* the Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., writes on the new trans-continental line which South Australia proposes to build. Briefly stated, the line will traverse a distance of 1,063 miles, and will be constructed on the land grant system. As Mr. Gordon puts it:—

Build within our territory a thousand and sixty-three miles of railway, which shall remain your own property, and we will give you, as a bonus, a grant in fee simple of seventy-nine million seven hundred and twenty-five acres of land!

Whoever earns this bonus will be the greatest private land-owner of whom history has any record. He will possess in fee simple a territory larger than the whole of the United Kingdom.

The grant seems enormous, but then there are in the Northern Territory alone over 335,116,800 acres. To quote again:—

After giving 79,000,000 acres for the railway, we shall have, in round figures, 256,000,000 acres left, and we shall have it occupied and a source of public revenue instead of idle and a constant expense. We shall be very much in the position of a landowner who, having had more land than he had money to work, sold some of it to enable him to profitably use the rest. But the analogy is not quite true. We shall be in a better position. The land-owner would cease to have any benefit from the land he had sold; not so with the State. The 79,000,000 acres of land will not only remain as a taxable asset, but it will become, like the Government land adjoining, a source of indirect public revenue in many ways.

The main details of the scheme are as follow:—Bidders must put up £10,000 as a guarantee that the contract will be signed if the bid is accepted; and they must state: 1. The quantity of land per mile of railway which is asked for the construction. 2. The time within which they will complete the work. No bid will be considered which asks for more than 75,000 acres of land per mile of railway.

Bids must be sent in on or before May 2nd, 1904. The successful bidder must: 1. Construct the railway to the satisfaction of the engineer-in-chief, on the 3 feet 6 inches gauge; the rails to be of steel, and of not less weight than sixty pounds to the yard. 2. Complete the work in eight years, the minimum length of line to be constructed in any one year being 100

miles. 3. Provide and always maintain a train service for goods and passengers once a week at least from each terminus, with a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour. 4. Deposit £50,000, which is to be absolutely forfeited if default is made in any of the conditions of the contract.

The rates for carriage of goods and passengers are not to exceed those charged by the government on the line running from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta.

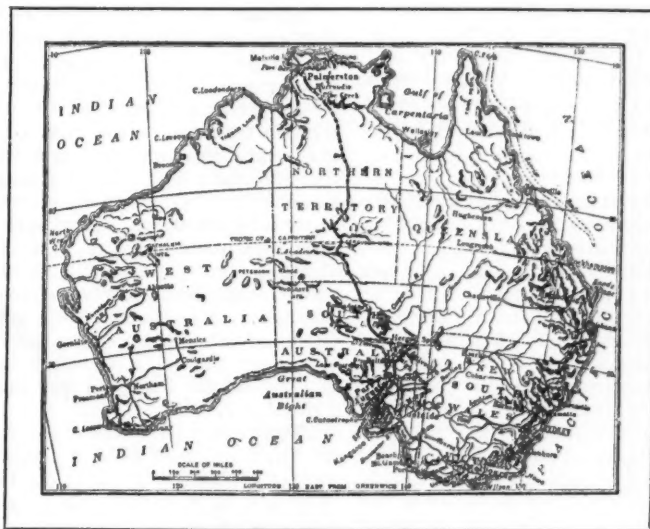
As each forty miles of railway is completed, the contractor may select the land to which he is entitled, in blocks, which must be chosen alternately on either side of the railway, and abutting upon it. No two blocks may face each other, and each must be as nearly as possible in the shape of a parallelogram, running true east and west, having a width of twenty miles. The land will be granted with all gold, metals, and minerals thereon, and without any reservation except that public roads may be taken therefrom by the governor without compensation. The land is to be free from any land tax imposed by South Australia for ten years from the date of the grant. Gold fields actually proclaimed at the time of the passing of the act, and all lands in use for public purposes, are excluded from selection.

It is estimated that the railway, with equipment, will cost about five millions sterling. The government reserves the right to purchase the railway at any time, at a valuation to be fixed by arbitration in case of disagreement. The route presents no engineering difficulties. A nurse-maid could wheel a baby in a perambulator from end to end of it. Ballast can be obtained almost everywhere, and

good water has been proved to exist all along the telegraph line. The climate is eminently suited for white labour.

Mr. Gordon speaks enthusiastically of the value and resources of the land traversed by the proposed line, and also deals with the shortening of the mail route to Australia:—

It will be of even greater commercial advantage. It is said that when the Russian Siberian Railway reaches Port Arthur, mails and passengers can be landed at Port Darwin in fourteen days from London. Given our proposed railway, they should reach Adelaide from Port Darwin (about nineteen hundred miles) in three days. Result: Seventeen days from London to Adelaide.



THE IRISH LAND BILL UNDER FIRE.

(1.) "CRUELTY, CORRUPTION AND SPOILIATION."

AFTER the universal chorus of approval with which Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill has been received by landlords, tenants, and politicians, it is indeed a change to turn to the article which Mr. W. O'Connor Morris has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*. The woe which is pronounced upon those of whom all people speak well need no longer be dreaded by Mr. Wyndham, for Mr. O'Connor Morris has pronounced upon the Bill a malediction so comprehensive and so savage that it can only be compared to the curses showered upon the Jackdaw of Rheims. He tells us it is an elaborate scheme of ingenious but pernicious agrarian quackery, pregnant with many and far-reaching national evils. Its cruelty is not much worse than its kindness; it is based on an utterly immoral principle; it is rank with corruption from beginning to end; it is a huge plan of spoliation to be carried out at the cost and risk of the tax-payer through a system of bribery without a parallel. It will bring to Ireland, not peace, but a sword. It will make the Irish land system worse and Ireland a more troubled chaos. It will produce a bitter land war, and will probably throw back many parts of Ireland into the condition in which they were before the great famine.

THE PERILS OF LAND PURCHASE.

Every Nationalist believes it will quicken the Home Rule movement. It must strengthen the demand for compulsory purchase, and may thus lead to a confiscation alike wholesale and disgraceful. "Land Purchase" has been to a great extent a failure; thousands of those who have purchased are worthless and bankrupt farmers fallen into the hands of bank managers or of local Shylocks, who have neglected drainage and cut down trees, sub-let and mortgaged their farms to such an extent that, in place of the old dual ownership, they have evolved double, treble, and fourfold ownership. "Land Purchase" establishes against landlords a false measure of rent analogous to a base coinage, it divides the occupiers of the soil into a disfavoured multitude, and whatever good it may do on a purchased estate, it stirs up trouble on an unpurchased estate; it is like one of the old fireships driven into a fleet to shed havoc around. Of this particular Bill Mr. Morris says, "It forces up the existing value of land from eighteen years' purchase to twenty-three or even twenty-five. The measure is one of double-sided corruption; the millions of the poor tax-payers are to be bled in order to lavish doles on Irish landlords, and to reduce the rent of Irish farms by 60 per cent. below what they were paying in 1881. The notion that the £12,000,000 bribe could only cost the Exchequer £140,000 a year is a mere chimera."

SEED OF A DEADLY HARVEST.

This unsparing critic of the Bill ridicules the idea that the purchasers will pay their instalments, and

suggests that some wet day a manifesto will appear forbidding the purchasers to pay a shilling until Home Rule has "been wrung from an alien Government." Even if that does not take place, a "Land War" will spring up in many parts of Ireland, caused by this destructive policy.

In conclusion, Mr. Morris declares that his rental has been raised, not lowered, through the legislation of the last few years. He has been a land reformer all his life, he denounced the Encumbered Estates Act half a century ago, as he denounced the ruinous legislation of 1881, and every prediction he made has been verified. He now asserts, with profound conviction, that should this measure become law, it will certainly prove disastrous and have a calamitous end. It is political quackery of the very worst kind, disseminating corruption by shameless bribes. It is deceitful, treacherous, and pernicious.

(2.) PAYMENT BY TENANTS PRECARIOUS.

Professor Beesly writes in the *Positivist Review* for May upon the Irish Land Bill. He says that he would not grudge paying £112,000,000 if by paying it we could get rid of Ireland as completely and finally as we got rid of the American Colonies in 1783. He ridicules the idea that the Irish will continue paying their instalments for sixty-eight years, and reminds us that Mr. Gladstone's scheme of land purchase was to be carried out in three years, whereas Mr. Wyndham's is spread over fifteen. Landlords have been selling their land under the Land Purchase Act of 1896, at eighteen years' purchase; under the new Bill they will receive from twenty-five to thirty-two years' purchase. Mr. Gladstone in 1886 offered them twenty years' purchase of the judicial rents, and the repayment was to be complete in forty-nine years, the instalments being 20 per cent. less than the judicial rent.

Blackwood for May has a paper, signed "Amhas," on Mr. Wyndham's Bill. "Amhas" approves of the Bill as a whole, and points out that it is on lines suggested by "Maga." He sums up its probable effects as follows:—

In the first place, voluntary sale by the great landlords is not contemplated by them. The smaller and poorer owners will be glad to sell; the rich will not. The Bill will cause a disappearance of squires as landlords, though they may remain on their demesnes. It will not unify the tenure of land; for, in addition to landlords and tenants, who will still employ the diminished Land Court to settle rents, there will be large farmers and smaller owners who have bought under existing law, and there will be new tenants established by the new Land Commissioners and many others who will hold under the new act by direct agreement with their old landlords.

THE DANGER OF "THE LAW'S DELAY."

There are interests assailed which will tell against the Bill. Lawyers will suffer from its summary and cheap procedure. Land Commissioners will fear that their occupation is gone. Labourers will expect less employment than ever. But, above all, land agents, who have already seen that they are doomed, and have demanded compensation by the State, may fight against land purchase. It is not enough to allow them to be

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agents for the sale, because that is a final task. Some agents are solicitors; some are themselves landlords; some, who manage the large estates, have already exerted their influence against any sale—the last class will be little affected; the lawyers will get little pity; the small landlords, who act as agents to one another, have got their bonus. This agitation, therefore, will fail; but it may lead to great delay. The landlord might first be advised not to sell; then the investigation of his position, with respect to title, encumbrances, and superior interests, might drag out the time. It has taken sometimes more than twelve years to arrange a sale when both landlord and tenants were willing. Then, unless the Commissioners are called in, there might be an endless haggling as to price; for which reason it seems that voluntary agreements will not really be the large majority, but that the Commissioners will find their work constantly increasing. After agreement as to price of purchase is reached, the operation of the Bill is swift and simple; but it does not give power to the tenants to force on a sale, and delays can only be prevented by the agents being willing to help the measure.

(3.) ALLEGED FATAL FLAWS.

Lord Monteagle, in the *Nineteenth Century*, follows up the paper of Judge O'Connor Morris by recapitulating the recent history of the question, after which he criticises the Bill in his accustomed manner. He thinks the bonus is too small. Twenty millions would have bridged the gulf and secured finality and appealed to the Irish imagination. He objects to the retention by the State of one-eighth of the purchase-money in the form of a permanent rent-charge. He also criticises adversely the exclusion of the larger tenants. Farms with a total rental of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions are excluded from the Bill, while farms with a total rental of 4 millions are included. The exclusion of the larger farms may, in many cases, prevent the sale of whole estates. Unless the system of exclusions is got rid of in some way or other, it will be impossible to get universal abolition of dual ownership.

Spurgeon as a Thought Reader.

MR. CHARLES RAY continues in the *Sunday Magazine* his life of Charles Haddon Spurgeon. He narrates of Spurgeon's preaching in Surrey Music Hall that he often felt impelled, he knew not why, to point at a certain part of the hall and make a remark, without knowing what he said was right, except that he believed himself moved thereto by the Spirit. Mr. Ray proceeds:—

Perhaps the most striking instance of this was in the case of a shoemaker who, accustomed to engage in Sunday trading, yet went one morning out of curiosity to hear the popular preacher. Charles Spurgeon, who knew nothing whatever of such a man being present, suddenly felt led to point at the very place where the tradesman sat, and exclaim, "There is a man sitting there who is a shoemaker; he keeps his shop open on Sundays; it was open last Sabbath morning; he took ninepence, and there was fourpence profit out of it; his soul is sold to Satan for fourpence!" But the remarkable point is that every word was literally true, and the shoemaker returned home greatly perturbed. He could not think how the preacher should know the facts that had been mentioned, and then it struck him that God had spoken to his soul in what was nothing less than an interposition. He shut up his shop the following Sunday, but was afraid for a time to go and hear the preacher. At last he went, and the result was his conversion. The facts, thoroughly authenticated, became known through a city missionary, and Mr. Spurgeon himself tells the story.

JOHN BULL STILL TO THE FRONT.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May contains an article by Mr. Mark Warren on "The Trade of the Great Nations," which puts the case against the need for waking up John Bull with considerable vigour. Mr. Warren, of course, does not say that we do not need as much brains and vigour as we can get; he merely says that the basis of the campaign—that is, that we are falling behind in the race—is a pure fiction. His paper is illustrated with two diagrams and several tables, which, he maintains, show that we have fully held our own. The value of our trade continues to progress rapidly and steadily, whereas that of the three other great trading nations shows considerable vicissitudes. Our export trade is not only big, but profitable. Mr. Warren says that comparisons which deal only with abnormal and isolated growths of trade are useless; and that while it is quite true we may be cut out in certain industries, that often means that we are only taking up more profitable ones.

Dealing with the progress of trade as compared with population in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, Mr. Warren points out that since 1876 the proportion of the aggregate population of the four countries belonging to the United States has increased 7·6 per cent., whereas its proportion of the aggregate trade has increased only 3·9 per cent. England's proportion of the aggregate foreign trade of the four great nations is far greater than that of its keenest competitor:—

From the figures given it is evident that England still holds the predominant position as a manufacturing nation, and apparently is destined long to continue to hold it, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing formidability of the competition of the other nations. Its volume of trade has very largely increased. That the trade should withstand so well the gross libels upon it is not a subject for wonder when its inherent solidity is considered. So long as the merchants and manufacturers of England are as wide awake as they are at present, so long will its trade continue to prosper, and so long will England remain the dominant commercial and industrial country. It has had a good start, and it has maintained its lead, and is likely to retain it. The country has capital, skill and energy not surpassed by any nation; and there is full opportunity for a further advance.

THE *Economic Review* for April contains several good articles. Mr. Henry Wolff's plea for an arbitration treaty with France has been separately noticed. The Rev. L. R. Phelps, reviewing Mr. Rider Haggard's "Rural England," urges, as the most immediate need, the abolition of all obstacles to the exchange of land, so as to allow self-interest to have free scope in trying all systems of land tenure. He seems himself to lean to joint stock farming or peasant proprietors as the salvation of the rural districts. Mr. H. W. Blunt treats of Zola's later economics. Zola's economic gospel he finds in a plea for the establishment of the true home, in "fruitfulness," in work and in efficiency through education. The Rev. E. F. Forrest applauds the votes, and still more the proceedings taken by the co-operators against illicit commissions in commerce.

THE FUTURE OF THE MOTOR-BICYCLE.

MR. HENRY NORMAN continues his excellent papers on motoring in the May *World's Work*. The motor-bicycle is the subject of this month's article. The motor-bicycle, Mr. Norman thinks, is in some respects the most important development of motoring, for whereas the car is accessible only to people of certain means, the bicycle is within the means of any well-to-do artisan, and it is this class which really needs cheap and rapid locomotion most. The problem of the congested city is, in fact, to be solved by the motor-bicycle. The general impression is that the motor-bicycle is relatively a great deal behind the car in the stage of perfection which it has reached, but Mr. Norman regards the motor-bicycle as sufficiently advanced, and thinks no one should hesitate to buy one merely on the ground that it is yet insufficiently developed. The following are some of the advantages of the motor-bicycle, and many of them the motor-car does not possess :—

It can be kept in a passage, or housed in the most meagre of urban backyards. During working-hours it can be left in a shed or merely leaned against a wall. It is ready at a minute's notice. It is very cheap when running; it is very fast; it can cover long distances with ease; it calls neither for expert knowledge to understand it, nor for great skill. Anybody who can ride a bicycle can master its control in a few hours. It is, on the average, faster than the motor-car, and it is less dependent upon good roads, for needing only a narrow single track it can choose the best part of the roadway. It is now a thoroughly reliable machine, and when magneto ignition (dispensing with accumulators and coils) and the chain-drive (obviating belt-slipping in wet weather) have been adopted by all makers, as they seem likely to be, as soon as the simple difficulties they present are overcome, and a non-skidding tyre invented (this may happen any day), there will be little left for the motor cyclist to desire.

THE MOTOR-BICYCLE'S BUDGET.

The important point is the cost. Present prices range from £32 to £63—£45 is the commonest cost; but Mr. Norman says it ought to be reduced, and expects it will. Such a machine ought to sell for £30 at the end of two years. The net cost of maintaining a motor-bicycle per annum is therefore as follows :—

Depreciation (two years' average)	£7 10
Petrol	5 0
Tyres	6 0
Supplies and renewals	3 0
Repairs	2 10
Licence	0 15
	<hr/>
Saving in fares	24 15
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TOTAL NET COST	20 0

Everything included, the cost of running a motor-bicycle works out at about 4s. per hundred miles. Mr. Norman thinks the motor-tricycle will soon be reinstated in public favour, as it has great advantages,

especially for the elderly. The social effects of these developments will, of course, be great. A man who with a bicycle now lives five miles from his work, with a motor-bicycle can live fifteen, meaning less rent, and a healthier locality for his family :—

Already one American city has built a special track for ordinary cycles twenty-five miles long, into the heart of a woodland district, and in another a steel motor-highway is likely to be laid down soon. Finally, among the advantages to the worker I must not omit to mention the important fact that by attaching a "trailer," a light basket-work two-wheeled carriage on pneumatic tyres, or a similar "forecarriage," he can take his wife or children for a pleasant run of a score miles after working-hours, or fifty miles on a holiday. The cycle-housing difficulty will ultimately be overcome by the provision of innumerable garages where a motor-cycle may be stored for a trifling expense.

MOTORING AT NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

In the *Badminton Magazine* Charles Jarrott describes how he won the Ardennes Automobile Race. To do this he had to cover 321 miles in 353 minutes, along fifty-three miles of road literally filled with ninety other cars. The danger was very great, from the high speed at which the cars travelled, and most of all from the dust raised all along the route. Mr. Jarrott says :—

In the open stretches, where the wind was able to take effect on the dust, the road was clearer; but in the pine forests, where the dust was unable to escape, the air was more like a November fog in London than anything else I can describe. It was of no use slackening speed, however, and on and on we went, with no other means of knowing we were on the road than an occasional glimpse of the tree-tops on either side.

The trouble of passing other cars was a very apparent one. The hooter was quite useless, human lungs soon gave way, and the only thing left to do was to watch for a favourable piece of road, take the opportunity, and rush by. That troubles were being experienced by other competitors we could see, as evidenced by the state of their cars, many of which were completely smashed up on various parts of the course.

Mr. Jarrott made two stoppages to replenish his supply of petrol and water, and on one of these occasions lost seven minutes. Starting No. 32, there being a two-minutes' interval between the starting of each car, he nevertheless finished first of all the competitors on his seventy horse-power Panhard. His most exciting experience he describes as follows :—

It was soon after this that I caught up Mr. A. K. Vanderbilt, Junr., and then came some of the best racing I have ever enjoyed. With the two cars going wonderfully well, both of us taking a legitimate (and a good many illegitimate) risks, neither of us able to gain an advantage over the other, for over ninety kilometres we ran wheel and wheel; but I eventually succeeded in getting by at the corner at Longlier.

His sensations during the race are also given :—

Many times have I been asked the question as to what incidents I met with during this race. Beyond the one or two I have mentioned it is quite impossible to remember any. If one were able to recall at the moment each episode as it occurred, it would probably in itself make a complete little story. The passing in the dust of each individual car is an exciting business in itself, but having once got by it is lost to memory, the one idea being to keep on faster and faster till the next car is passed, and so on until the end.

THE MEN WHO REALLY RUN THE EMPIRE.

If the non-commissioned officer is the backbone of the British Army, it is still more true that the permanent secretary is the backbone of the British Empire. And while we are dosed almost to death with portraits of the figureheads in Cabinet, it is a rare treat to have a sketch, like that by Mr. A. Wallis Myers in the *Strand*, of the permanent chiefs of Government departments. Portraits and portraiture are given of twelve of these unobtrusive rulers of Empire.

Sir Montagu Ommanney, at the Colonial Office, began as Captain in the Royal Engineers. The pressure on his time may be gathered from the fact that the official correspondence at the Colonial Office has more than doubled during the last seven years, and twice as many papers to South Africa were signed and despatched in 1902 as in 1900.

Sir Thomas Sanderson, at the Foreign Office, entered 44 years ago as a junior clerk, and has worked his way up to the top.

Sir Kenelm Digby left the barrister's bench for the Home Office so late as 1895. The extraordinary complex of duties attaching to the Home Office—reaching from protecting wild birds to pardoning criminals—requires a many-sided man.

Sir Edward Ward is the "new broom" at the War Office, where the average of 2,200 letters received every day was doubled by the South African War.

Sir Arthur Godley has reigned at the India Office for twenty years.

Sir Francis Hopwood has for two years had charge of the Board of Trade.

Mr. C. N. Dalton controls the Patent Office.

Mr. Robert Morant is having a severely busy time of it at the Education Office, the new Act and Bill, for which he has, it is said, paternal as well as executive responsibilities, vastly increasing his work.

Sir Francis Mowatt presides over the Treasury, and Mr. G. W. Hervev at the National Debt Office.

Sir Samuel Provis, at the Local Government Board, "has the distinction of being controlled by a Board that never meets," the work of his department being carried on solely by president, secretaries, and clerks—a fact which may explain some things otherwise obscure to irate guardians and councillors.

Sir Schomberg McDonnell, at the Office of Works, superintends much, from the erection of a greenhouse in the backyard of a British Consul in Yokohama to the refurnishing of a billiard-room at Marlborough House.

Sir George Murray, at the General Post Office, manages "the most extensive business in the country," with an annual revenue of eighteen millions, and commands an industrial army of 180,000 men and women.

Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie, at the Lord Chancellor's office, performs all the duties of the Clerk of the Crown, reading titles of Bills when Royal Assent is given. Parliamentary writs and ballot papers after elections pass through his hands. He prepares all Royal Warrants.

Mr. Myers has done good service in making the public thus aware of their real rulers.

A BLINDFOLDED LEADER OF THE BLIND.

MR. RAYMOND BLATHWAYT contributes to the *Quiver* a very interesting sketch of a day at the Blind School, Leatherhead, which was formerly located at Southwark. The school was started in 1799 to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade, and it is the only school in the kingdom which, free of all charge, teaches trades to blind persons over twenty-one. The principal, the Rev. St. Clare Hill, says that when he first came to the school he felt he must put himself as far as possible into the position of a blind person. "So," he says, "for long I used to go about, with my eyes bandaged up, in total darkness; and I didn't take off the handkerchief at a critical moment." As a consequence he was enabled to realise the whole blind position. For example, shortly after he came two sewing-machines were procured. The mistress said she should have to thread the needles of the blind for them. "You will do nothing of the kind," Mr. Hill replied. "They must do it for themselves." This was easier said than done. For a whole day he sat at the machines, closely blindfolded, trying to thread the needles. He tried in vain until the happy thought struck him of getting a piece of horse-hair, doubling it, pushing it through the needle's eye, and passing the cotton through it, and drawing the horse-hair back with the cotton through the needle's eye.

Mr. Hill reports that both men and women amongst his pupils are specially interested in science. They learn best by the object lesson. Their literary faculty is especially highly developed. The Museums for the Blind in Denmark explain why the Danish blind are the most intelligent and best informed of their class in Europe. Mr. Hill says there are 30,000 blind people in England, and his aim is to make all those people self-reliant. Mr. Blathwayt gave a lecture to the pupils, and was much struck by their quick intelligence and sympathy. At first inclined to pity them, he gradually realised that they are as a body happier than the ordinary.

The King as Motorist.

MR. A. WALLIS MYERS in *Cassell's* contributes much interesting gossip concerning the King's motor-cars. His Majesty made his first journey on a motor on November 27th, 1897, but did not become the owner of one until the spring of 1900. He has now at least five. The fifth was built at Coventry, can run 150 miles without a recharge of petrol. It is upholstered in dark blue morocco leather, and painted with the Royal colours. It runs on Good-year puncture-proof tyres and is driven by a four-cylinder motor developing 22 h.p., equipped with a high-tension system of electric ignition. It can run any speed from four to twenty-five miles per hour. The King's motor driver is Mr. Letzer, and during the last three years he has driven most of the crowned heads of Europe. The King prefers petrol to electricity and a motor to a carriage.

READERS of Mrs. Humphry Ward's last novel will be interested in the essay entitled "A Passionate Pilgrim," in *Temple Bar* for May, which describes Mlle. de Lespinasse, the original of Julie le Breton in "Lady Rose's Daughter."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

A BAR TO CIVILISATION.

THE March number of the *North American Review* contained an article in which the Monroe Doctrine was pushed to its ultimate extremity of forbidding European nations to gain any control of any kind over the South American Republics. In the April number "An American Business Man" proceeds to the other extreme, and denounces the Doctrine as "A Bar to Civilisation." It is evidently characteristic of American public opinion on the subject that the first article should be signed and the second anonymous. The American business man, however, puts his case strongly. He says that there is no protection for any Europeans in South America, and Americans are treated worst of all, their Consuls being generally "squared." Ninety-five out of every hundred laws passed in South America are merely the decrees of dictators, and the ruling class is composed of adventurers, ambitious military men, many outright criminals, "the most aggressive, pretentious, good-for-nothing, nondescript, villainous, treacherous set of semi-banditti ever organised."

THE GERMANS AS PIONEERS.

There is no hope for these countries, says the writer, save in external control. The Americans have no interest there. America's total commerce with Venezuela and Colombia now amounts to probably as much as the business of one big New York dry-goods house; and nine-tenths of American commerce with these States is done through German houses. The Germans are the true pioneers of commerce in South America:—

That the United States, magnificent exponent of modern civilisation, should throw itself as the mightiest barrier which the world has ever known across the stream of human progress; that it should condemn the great continent of South America to everlasting barbarism, is a pity!

Ourselves refusing to maintain or establish law and decency in South America, refusing to protect the life and property of those pioneers of commerce who are doing more to civilise the world than all the creeds and jarring sects combined, refusing to interfere to mitigate the anarchy and desolation which environ and envelop that great continent, we stand with our mighty force and defy the world to move its finger in an effort to stanch the stream of blood.

A JOINT CONTROL FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

America can no longer permit herself to remain the colleague of thieves and banditti, protecting them from punishment they richly deserve. To talk of going to war with Germany over such an affair as the Venezuelan is utterly indefensible. No greater service could be done to Latin-America itself than for Germany, England and the United States to take joint possession and control of all Latin-American countries except Mexico, Chili, and the Argentine, and govern them as dependencies. Until this is done there will be no peace in the Western Hemisphere:—

The important thing is that stability and security should take the place of anarchy, desolation, and destruction. Until that is done there can be no permanent peace upon the earth. Every session of Congress will witness calls for additional naval

appropriations, with the undisguised intention of making common cause with the banditti of South America against those great and civilised Powers with whom we chiefly trade, who are related to us by ties of blood, literature, religion, and commerce, and whose friendship we ought not lightly throw away. Such a war would cover with eternal infamy the administration responsible for it, and would make a blot on the fair page of American history which time could never efface. That sane and intelligent Americans can talk of possible war with England or Germany on such an issue is one of those disquieting things which can only be explained on the hypothesis of inexcusable and criminal ignorance. It is inconceivable that any respectable American, conversant with the facts, could do other than applaud the German Emperor, who is doing so much towards making it possible for a white man to exist in these countries, without the necessity of having a squadron of warships, or an army, at hand to protect him from plunder or assassination. I only voice the sentiments of every American business man who has ever invested a dollar in these countries, when I fervently say: "More power to his strong right arm!"

SUBMARINES AND SUFFOCATION.

"HENRY NAVARR" contributes to the *Royal Magazine* a description of a trip on one of the submarines with which the British Government is now experimenting. There is nothing worthy of notice in his article except the passage concerning the difficulty of breathing, which, if it is an accurate description, says very little for the new submarines:—

The heat is becoming abnormal, but on we go in accordance with orders, and every minute we seemed to get warmer, and a sense of suffocation begins to creep over us.

We wonder how much longer we can endure it, and if we shall survive the ordeal at all. We almost forget to wonder whether the unreal ghastly look on the faces that we see is due solely to the vivid white glare of electricity, or whether they, too, are feeling the sense of suffocation we are. On and on we go, we lose count of time, feel our heads swell, as it were, and our eyes grow misty. Suddenly, one of our number is seized with violent sickness, due to the fumes, and the rest of us look curiously at each other. We have just energy enough to conjecture as to our fate if the engineers are taken ill, we are conscious of a humming in the ears, a still more laboured breathing, and we grasp that we are registering a temperature of over 120 degrees, and we want fresh air!

We begin to feel an indescribable lassitude creeping over us, when suddenly one of our number falls heavily to the floor in a dead faint, and there is instantly as near an approach to a panic as there can possibly be among a well disciplined body of men! The lieutenant is prompt to act under such an emergency; he at once brought the boat to the surface, casting off the detachable weights for greater speed. Truth to tell, we were none too soon, for by the time we were well up, a matter of seconds only, another man showed signs of collapse, and each one looked the worse for the experience. The man-hole was hastily opened for the long-sighed-for fresh air, but so altogether strange was the effect of the sudden inrush that it seemed for the time to increase our breathlessness and uneasiness. In two or three minutes, however, this wore off, and the major portion of our little company began to revive a little. On consulting chronometers we found we had been below water exactly two hours and forty-five minutes. We made for our starting-point as quickly as possible, but one of our number had to be carried to a room of the pier pavilion when we did arrive, where he was some time in regaining complete consciousness.

Flora and Sylva: a Monthly Review for Lovers of Landscape, Woodland Tree, and Flower, is published at 2s. 6d. at the office of *Gardening*, 17, Farnival Street. It is luxuriously got-up with coloured and other illustrations.

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THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

In the *American Review of Reviews* for May there is a paper by Mr. Frederick M. Crunden on "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition," which is now in a state of preparation for next year's opening. As far as area goes the St. Louis Exposition will be the greatest that has yet been held. It covers 250 acres, as against 200 at Chicago, and 125 at Paris in 1900, and the whole area within the exposition fence will be 1,180 acres. Of the general arrangement of the exhibition Mr. Crunden says:—

The view from "The Apotheosis of St. Louis" across the Grand Court along the broad avenue between the Education and the Electricity buildings, thence across the Basin and up the Cascades to Festival Hall and the Terrace of the States, will doubtless surpass any spectacle heretofore seen at a world's fair. This is the central physical feature of the exposition. A crescent-shaped hill crowned by the Colonnade of the States, with the imposing Festival Hall in the centre of the crescent; on each extreme of the crescent, 1,900 feet apart, an ornamental restaurant pavilion; a central cascade 290 feet long, with a total fall of 80 feet in twelve leaps ranging from 4 to 14 feet, and side cascades 300 feet long, with a total fall of 65 feet. The water will be discharged into a basin 600 feet wide. The two miles of lagoons have their beginning and end in this basin. The abundant supply of water will be drawn from the city mains, but will be filtered to a crystal clearness. Between the cascades will be gardens. Each of the cascades will be framed in sculpture, consisting of sportive groups of nymphs and naiads and other mythological fancies. The centre cascade will be crowned by a group composition showing Liberty lifting the veil of Ignorance, and protecting Truth and Justice. The east cascade will represent the Atlantic ocean, and the west cascade the Pacific, the symbolism being that the Purchase has extended liberty from ocean to ocean. Assurance is given that the three cascades will completely eclipse the cascade of the Trocadero at the Paris Exposition, the cascade at St. Cloud, and Château d'Eau at Marseilles.

There will be a Colonnade of States one thousand feet long, consisting of two rows of Ionic columns sixty-five feet high, supporting a massive entablature. In the arcs between these columns will be statues symbolical of the States or territories formed from the Louisiana Purchase. Generally sculpture will be a striking feature of the exhibition, five hundred thousand dollars having been appropriated for this purpose.

One of the chief features will be the aeronautic competition:—

AERONAUTIC COMPETITION.

The great scientific achievement of the past year has been wireless telegraphy, which everyone will have a chance to witness at the St. Louis Exposition; and it may be that this exposition will be signalled by the realisation of man's long-cherished dream of aerial navigation. There is probably no one feature that will attract so much attention as this. The importance given to it by the management is shown by the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for aeronautic competition. The grand prize in this contest will be one hundred thousand dollars. Fifty thousand dollars is to be given for minor and subsidiary prizes for competition between air-ships, balloons, air-ship motors, kites, etc. The remaining fifty thousand dollars is reserved for the expenses incident to the competition. A code of rules has already been announced.

The course, in the shape of the letter L, will not be less than ten nor more than fifteen miles long; and its completion will include the circumnavigation of the two captive balloons that mark the ends of the course. This will probably be the most sensational feature of the fair, because of its novelty, and because of the exciting possibilities it places before the imagination.

PROCESSES, NOT PRODUCTS.

The dominating spirit, the distinguishing characteristic, of the exhibits throughout will be activity—life, colour, motion. The central motive is not products, but processes—machinery in operation, the process of manufacture of an article shown in full, the transformation of material from the raw state to the finished, marketable commodity. This applies to agricultural and horticultural exhibits as well as to manufactures. It will, indeed, apply also to mining, for a representation of a mine with the actual processes carried on in it will be shown in the hillside adjoining the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy.

That never-failing attraction of all expositions, an aquarium, will be supplied on a very large scale by the United States Government; and something not so common and still more beautiful will be an aviary in the form of a colossal birdcage, 235 feet long, 92 feet wide, and 50 feet high. This will be so placed as to include trees, shrubs, and pools of water, giving the surroundings the aspect of a forest with its feathered denizens quivering in fancied freedom. A special attraction throughout the grounds will be the lawns, trees, flowers, and shrubbery, and the old forest in the background. The interior courts will have a semi-tropical appearance, and will furnish cool, shady resting-places after the fatigue of sightseeing.

The Olympian Games will be held at St. Louis, Chicago having surrendered its claim. And, of course, there will be the usual congresses:—

The exposition will be one vast educational object-lesson, from which even the casual observer may gather more information than from ten times the money and time spent in travel. But all its utilities and beauties and glories are but the concrete embodiment of ideas that existed in the minds of men all over the world; they are "the outward vesture of a thought." Therefore, the culminating educative feature of the fair will be the congresses, national and international, which will meet there. The building assigned for the meetings of the congresses is what will be, after the fair, the library of Washington University. The whole group of the new buildings of the university will be utilised by the fair, as University Hall is now used for the Administration Building.

Women and Athletics.

THE lamentable confession made by noted women a month ago that what woman likes best in man is a master, ought to stimulate every effort in the way of athletics to make woman less timid, less dependent, and more self-reliant. In this direction it is interesting to read a paper by Miss A. K. Fallows in the *Century Magazine* on athletics for college girls. The writer reports that all colleges for girls make physical training compulsory, and are developing physical recreation as well as physical work. A vivid description is given of the field-day at Vassar, with pictures of the girls of this select American school bounding over hurdles in the most workmanlike gymnastic garb, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators; of a "float day" at Wellesley, which would be in this country dignified with the name of regatta; and of hockey, which an English enthusiast has popularised throughout the United States. As a consequence of this robust physical training, the average of health throughout the woman's college world is vastly better than it was. There is an interesting paper in the *Strand* on the same subject. The next step in the evolution of womanly equality is that they should be "co-educated" on the playground and in the gymnasium. A female "Ranji" or a female Sandow here and there might do more than the greatest success in book-learning to eradicate from the heart of woman the—dare we say?—slavish disposition which is the unhappy sequel to ages of oppression.

THE PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE.

THERE is an excellent unsigned article in the *Fortnightly Review* on "The Latin Rapprochement and the Bagdad Imbroglio." The Bagdad Railway part has lost its importance since Mr. Balfour climbed down; the first part, dealing with our better relations with all the Latin countries, is still topical. Unfortunately, all these *rapprochements* with former enemies are gained only at the expense of our relations with someone else; and just as we lately had a Russophile movement, really directed against Germany, there is danger that our coquettings with Portugal, Italy and France have a similar origin. The writer, indeed, points out that it was our former intimacy with Berlin which was the chief cause of French distrust and dislike of us. The important thing is that we are becoming internationalised again now that the feeling born of the Boer War has died down:—

In one word, we have again begun to call upon our neighbours, through the medium of the Sovereign, and the necessary restoration in our regard of the code of social civility and politesse will go far to remove all that has been merely mechanical in Anglophobia among the nations between whom and ourselves no obvious and vital conflict of interest exists. That the Crown has once more begun to leave its visiting-cards upon neighbouring nations is a far more valuable fact than we are apt to imagine at first sight.

The important point to be grasped is that the Portuguese alliance is of vital value to this country, no less than to the Government of Lisbon. Portugal is still the fourth Colonial Power in the world. Her geographical situation upon the Atlantic sea-board has determined her separation in the past from the distinctively Mediterranean power of Spain. It still places her upon the flank of what must always be the main strategical line of Imperial defence. We may decide that we should not use the Mediterranean route to India in time of war. But our fleets and troops must pass between Lisbon on one side and the Azores on the other, whether we intend to move through the Straits of Gibraltar or to round the Cape. In the same way, the Portuguese dominions in South Africa flank the line of the Cape to Cairo Railway on both sides, and the natural outlet of the Transvaal is Delagoa Bay. One conclusion, therefore, is plain. The friendly connection with Portugal cannot be too cordial or too close. It is no secondary matter, but one of the greatest moment, that her harbours and territories should be in intimate connection with ourselves instead of falling under the influence of any contingently hostile Power or combination of Powers.

Fortunately, we have arrived in time at a truer conception of our interests, and the new alliance becomes in its nature the most solid and permanent compact that could be readily imagined to exist. It is an offensive and defensive alliance, which gives us friendly harbours at Lisbon and the Azores, and goes far to secure our Atlantic route. Upon the one hand it is an absolute guarantee of the Colonial dominion of Portugal in its integrity. It is therefore a buttress of the throne in Lisbon such as unfortunately does not exist for the support of the dynasty in Madrid. Upon the other hand, it throws open eight hundred thousand miles of territory in South Africa to the enterprise of British capital, secures the through-route between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marquez, and removes the last obstacle that might have been a serious impediment, under other conditions, to the economic development of the Transvaal. Portugal will fully share no doubt in all the commercial advantage of the partnership. But the alliance which was sealed by the Lisbon festivities represents none the less an invaluable factor in the assured maintenance of our South African dominion.

THE RISE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

IN an important article in the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Lockroy relates the history of the evolution of the German fleet. It is, as he justly observes, a remarkable story of the surmounting of apparently insurmountable obstacles, due to the obstinate determination of the monarch, aided by the patriotism and the energy of a great people. The German fleet is already a menace and a danger to the British fleet, and its ambition is to become in the future more powerful than the French fleet. Germany is not naturally a sea power, but the enterprise of her people, guided by the Hohenzollern dynasty, and assisted, it must be admitted, by the progress of science in the practical applications of steam and electricity, has transformed a small defensive force into a navy which shows the German flag in all quarters of the globe, and is quite capable of taking the offensive. But it was not the question of sea-ports, nor the insignificant extent of the German coast-line, which proved the greatest difficulty in the past. It is too often forgotten that *personnel* is, after all, the most important factor, and M. Lockroy's account of how Germany availed herself at first of mercenaries for her navy is extremely interesting. He compares the part they played with that of the Swiss troops in France. Gradually Germany organised her own naval *personnel*. M. Lockroy says that the true history of the German fleet begins in 1848, and he does justice to the work of Prince Adalbert of Prussia in directing the movement for a powerful navy. Prince Adalbert had lived long in England, where he had learnt many lessons. Later on, Prince Bismarck was the first to hold out to the infant navy the prospect of taking the offensive, which he did in a speech in the Reichstag, in which he passionately opposed the policy of von Moltke, who wished to leave only a subordinate rôle to the fleet.

The more modern history of the German fleet is well known. Admiral Tirpitz exhibited marvellous boldness, combined with tact, in dealing with the Reichstag, always unwilling to vote the necessary supplies. It is interesting to note that M. Lockroy attaches great importance to the amazing blunder committed by the British Government during the South African War in seizing the German merchant ships *Bundesrath* and *Herzog* on suspicion of carrying munitions of war to the Boers. This incident was utilised to the full by the German Government to bring home to the German nation the absolute necessity for a strong fleet; and, in M. Lockroy's opinion, it enabled Admiral Tirpitz to obtain the sanction of the Reichstag for his programme. In conclusion, M. Lockroy describes in vivid terms the almost passionate patriotism of the German naval officers and men, and the supreme intelligence with which this feeling of patriotism is fostered in every possible way in the training both of cadets and recruits.

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THE REVENGE FOR FASHODA;

OR, WHAT HAPPENED TO ENGLAND IN 1905.

The *Fortnightly Review* for May opens with a long contribution by "Vates," professing to give the "Reminiscences of Sir Thomas Halway, Bt.," of the French invasion of England in 1905. In view of the Latin Rapprochement, of which we are told in the next article in the *Fortnightly*, it might perhaps have been as well to make the invaders of a different nationality; but "Vates'" article is written obviously not to stir up animosities, but to warn us of the possible result of our present policy in regard to the Army. That is, the policy, not of the present Government, but of all British Governments; for when General de Mauve landed with his Army Corps in the Eastern Counties we had a Liberal Government in power.

A DISPLACEMENT OF EMPERORS.

Many things had happened since 1903. The Army had been reduced to what it was before the Boer War, and we had a citizen army for home defence, "inspired by local zeal." Abroad, Prince Napoleon had emerged from his obscurity in Russia, and had become the Emperor Napoleon IV. of the French. Still more startling things had happened in Germany. The Kaiser, tired of sermons, uniforms, and Biblical controversy, had set out for Vienna in a dirigible balloon, which came to grief in the Danube, the whole party, it was believed, being drowned. In the government of the new Kaiser all offices were held by men who secretly longed for a combination with France and Russia against England.

HOW WAR BROKE OUT.

War broke out suddenly. The Russians were admitted into Herat, and Russian troops poured into Northern Afghanistan. War was declared against Russia after a short controversy. Turkey and Germany objected to our passing the Dardanelles; and as France and Germany insisted that any blockade must be effective, we were obliged to send a large fleet into the Baltic. Our fleets, however, were able to do little against Russia; and when we wished to strengthen our Far Eastern position, it happened that three French merchantmen heavily laden with stones were sunk in the Suez Canal. So far France and Germany had been neutral. But shortly occurred the remarkable incident of the breaking of all cables, leaving no communication with the Continent except through Germany and France. Germany was stopped from declaring war by the London police discovering a plot for all German reservists to rendezvous round Woolwich and destroy the Arsenal. The French Government declared its pacific intention to carry out manoeuvres in the North Sea; and a great flotilla set sail from the French ports, which carried, unknown to us, a large army for the invasion of England. The French Ambassador presented his letters of recall during the absence of Lord Rosebery from London; and next day the French had landed in England.

THE INVASION.

The first body of French troops landed by night near the lighthouse at Spurn Head, which they captured, cutting the telegraph lines to Hull; and a few hundred men with motor-cycles moved swiftly along the roads and entered Hull, captured the electric tramway system before anyone knew anything had happened, and caught a detachment of Royal Artillery in their beds. The telegraph wires all round were cut, and the French cyclists rode out into the country, capturing all local arms. A great fleet of river steamers went up to Goole, and other boats were sent up the Trent and the Weighton Canal, and captured or destroyed the whole mechanism of communications in the surrounding districts. The chief novelty about the French method of attack, indeed, is that they employ all the canals and inland waterways for moving their troops rapidly, and for cutting off communication with southern England. Among their other successes they capture the Prince of Wales at a country-house. The chief invasion, however, was in Lincolnshire, the French landing along forty miles of protected coast. The invaders came without horses, but they captured the trains, forced the local authorities to send in all horses and cycles, and succeeded almost before anyone knew of the invasion in disarming the whole country as far as the Witham. A second Army Corps came in with the rising tide, and took the places vacated by the first. Before news of this reached London, telegrams were received to the effect that torpedo-boat attacks had been made in all the undefended ports of the Channel, and when news came from the north it was at first supposed that the invasion was merely a raid meant to distract attention from a proposed landing in the south.

DISASTER.

The nation showed its usual patriotism; but it was quite incapable of coping with the invaders. The British generals had under them, as members of their staffs, men who barely knew one another by sight. The French covered their front with lines of skirmishers, and, in the absence of cavalry, the British were unable to ascertain their position or movements, and the battle, when it came, ended in the total defeat of the British:—

Our right had been extended to Teigh and also to Market Overton, across the river, with a post watching the direct road from Grantham. It was intended that the troops arriving by successive trains at the stations from Stamford to Ashwell should be formed into a division to meet any attack by the direct road from Grantham. Soon after the enemy's guns began firing, our own artillery at Market Overton and Teigh made an attempt to reply, but they were hopelessly inferior to the enemy's artillery, which they had great difficulty in locating. The troops on whom the French artillery first fired were, because of the misunderstanding I have named, facing to the rear. It was necessary to get them out of the artillery fire at once, but as a consequence of all the causes I have named, first of all the greatest disorder prevailed, and a few of the hangers-on of the camp began a hurried flight to the rear. This soon communicated itself to the troops that were facing the same way, and getting out of the artillery fire. Before long a body of the enemy's infantry, seeing the confusion and the flight, pushed forward from between the two ridges in which

Saxby lies. A few gallant men attempted to oppose them, but they were outflanked, outnumbered, and the enemy poured in. The panic soon spread, and before we were well aware of it, the whole force was in full retreat, a retreat which was every moment threatening to become utterly disorderly.

PEACE.

After this the writer describes his conversations with General de Mauve, the French commander, who describes how the French flotilla of transports was largely built in England, and who tells him that the so-called lessons of the Boer War have been our undoing. Salvation from the invaders finally came when the British Admiral returned from the Baltic, and caught the French flotilla with a third Army Corps, and destroyed it utterly. Finally peace is made with France, the French march back, nominally as prisoners of war, but retaining all their arms and artillery. The German Emperor, it appears, had not been drowned at all; he had been lying ill on an island in the Danube. Russia, knowing that the resurrected Kaiser would not approve of the policy of his son's Ministers, made peace, and the war ended without any very decisive change having taken place. All of which is merely "Vates" rather roundabout way of demanding a professional Army and pointing out the folly of our present military system.

AN ARBITRATION TREATY WITH FRANCE.

WHY WE SHOULD ADOPT IT AT ONCE.

MR. HENRY W. WOLFF, in the *Economic Review*, urges the immediate acceptance by this country of the overtures from the French Chambers of Commerce, mediated by Mr. Thomas Barclay, in favour of a treaty between the United Kingdom and France, pledging both nations absolutely to have recourse to arbitration in the event of any international dispute. Mr. Wolff points out that the proposed treaty is the treaty drafted by the late Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Olney in 1896, with only the word "France" substituted for that of the "United States." It would appoint a court consisting in equal numbers of members of the two nations, with an umpire elected by the two halves. This arrangement would, Mr. Wolff says, obviate the objections to the old-fashioned system of arbitration, which called in foreigners to decide who are ignorant of the intangible shades of national tradition and sentiment, and was necessarily conducted in public. Mr. Wolff thinks that the Hague Convention has altered very little in this old-fashioned system. It pledges its signatories to the principle of arbitration, and creates a court to hear suitors. Unfortunately, he says, "those suitors appear slow in coming forward. The new court is, in truth, rather shirked than sought, precisely because in its present form it still perpetuates the old familiar defects inherent in the *forum alienum*, which discredited arbitration before."

"A NOVEL CRUSADE."

Mr. Wolff proceeds:—

Certainly the favourers of the Hague idea, who have lately been once more in evidence, have no occasion to treat it as a

rival. For nothing could serve better to make the principle embodied in their own scheme effective—for nations who have no arbitration treaty of their own—than such a precedent. There has been much talk during the last three years of a novel crusade to be carried on—a "war against war." Those who favour this idea, even in its most moderate form, should be with the advocates of the arbitration treaty to a man. For in no way can war be levied against war more effectually than by putting a stop to the causes which produce it, and permanently blunting the edge of national animosity, now kept keen by the acceptance of a warlike code of national interests.

Mr. Wolff is quite right in supposing that the "favourers of the Hague idea" need not oppose Mr. Barclay's project. Just as little does the International Postal Union oppose particular postal treaties between two nations. But in all separate treaties it would be necessary to promote that uniformity of principle in the settlement of international disputes out of which it is hoped the Peace Union of the world will spring. Separate treaties ought to bind the contracting powers to adopt the principles laid down in the Hague Convention, and unless other arrangements are made, they should be obliged to refer their disputes to the Hague court.

GLADSTONIANA.

SIR ALGERNON WEST contributes reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone to the *Young Man*. When Sir Algernon became his private secretary in 1868, Mr. Gladstone discussed with him the relations between a Minister and his secretary. "They ought," he said, "to be those which exist in a happy household between a man and his wife—there should be nothing kept back, and I shall give you every possible confidence in every single thing that I do." As Sir Algernon reports—

His whole scheme of life was laid out so as never to waste a minute of it. There was never in his busy life an idle dawdle by the fire. Sauntering, as Lord Rosebery said, was an impossibility to him—mentally or physically. A walk, as I have often known to my cost, meant four miles an hour sharp. When about to travel he would carefully pack his own despatch-box, so that a book he was reading was ever ready to his hand.

Mr. Gladstone's despotic control over his faculties appears in this incident:—

He once remarked that after long nights at the House he was tempted to stay in bed in the mornings; so he made a rule which he never broke, to get up the moment he was called. He was a good sleeper—always reading a light book to distract his mind. He once said to me after a heated debate, "I could not help thinking of it at night. If I did that often I should go mad."

Sir Algernon repeats the well-known story of his life at Hawarden. It was, he says, simple and old-fashioned. Every morning of his life, hot or cold, wet or dry, he would walk to church for prayer. When he took office in 1892, Sir Algernon reports:—

It was a tragedy from the first. As we walked down to the old familiar door in Downing Street, he said to me, "This is unnatural at my time of life." And it was. But there was no way out of it, and he fearlessly undertook the allotted task.

The secret of his detachment from common cares appears in this concluding incident:—

On one occasion he remarked, "My great wish now is to be out of all the strife. At my age I ought to be one of those whose faces are set towards Zion, and who go up thither. This is only a preparatory school—only a preparatory school."

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS PROTECTORATE.

IN the *Revue de Paris* is a curious paper discussing the exact position of those Powers who have undertaken the thorny task of protecting the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The two great Powers most concerned are France and Russia, and the writer, who is apparently himself a Roman Catholic priest, goes very thoroughly into the question of what may be called the French religious Protectorate. It will probably surprise even those deeply interested in the subject to learn that during the last two hundred years France considered herself entitled not only to protect her own subjects and those belonging to the Roman Catholic religion, but also all non-Mussulmans in the Ottoman Empire.

Long after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the French Protestant Colony of Constantinople was directly protected by the French Embassy, as were also the many Italian Jews who had settled in the city. Stranger still, from the sixteenth century both the Jesuits and Capuchins had houses at Constantinople, their object being to missionise, not the Mussulmans, but the many schismatic sects which had found refuge there. The French Ambassador was considered so powerful that he was constantly appealed to, not only by the Roman Catholics, but by the heads of the Greek Church, and France again and again seems to have interfered on behalf of the unfortunate Armenians. Early in this century the other Powers became aware that, from a political point of view, the Christian Protectorate in Turkey was of importance. Accordingly Austria put in a claim to share the same privileges, a claim which Russia had tried ineffectually to put forward in 1710, when Peter the Great calmly suggested that the keys of the Holy Sepulchre should be taken away from the French religious orders, and handed to a community of Greek priests. After the Congress held in 1878, France, Russia and England arranged, or at any rate suggested, a triple protection. We all know what this collective effort has resulted in, and how Turkey has fulfilled her promises. At the present time France remains the active defender of those who owe religious allegiance to the Pope. All over the Levant all the Roman Catholic establishments—churches, convents, seminaries, schools, hospitals—are directly under French authority; in other words, the various French Consuls have all sorts of rights over them, and should they make themselves amenable to civil law they are represented and defended before the Ottoman tribunals by French lawyers. The only exception to this may be found in Albania, and in certain parts of Macedonia where Austria exercises the same privileges. Of course, the writer of this paper desires to prove that the French Government is making a great mistake by its home anti-clerical campaign, considering the importance they attach to their position as a Christian Power in the Near East.

AN INTERVIEWER ON HIS VICTIMS.

MR. ALBERT DAWSON, editor of the *Christian Commonwealth*, is interviewed in the *Leisure Hour* by Mr. David Williamson. He has in his time—and he is said to be one of the youngest editors of religious periodicals in this country—interviewed hundreds of eminent persons on topics chiefly religious. Mr. Dawson thinks that what makes interviews really valuable is that there are many eminent men and women who would never find time or opportunity to write an article on some topical subject who will consent to be interviewed. In this way the public get their opinions first-hand in a manner which is more attractive than the ordinary article. He thinks the ordinary interview is played out, and that it ought never to have been played in. He feels that people will always be interested in a talk with an expert. He notes also that when a person sees you writing from dictation, his conversation at once becomes stilted and unnatural. Mr. Dawson said that one of the most agreeable interviews he ever had was with Dr. Perowne, late Bishop of Worcester. Interviewing Lord Roberts on Mrs. Andrews' and Mrs. Bushnell's charges against the British Army in India, he found the British General "kindness itself." From the blind Dr. George Matheson he received a constant and uninterrupted flow of choice language. Of the head of the Salvation Army he says:—

General Booth was one of the best subjects for an interview whom I have encountered. He kept steadily before his mind the aspect of his work which he wanted to impress on the public, and did not think of his interviewer or the newspaper he represented half as much as the importance of saying what would do good.

Dr. Parker, whom he knew well, dictated questions as well as answers, but he thinks few, if any, of our great preachers have been such excellent journalists as he. One of his fastest pieces of interviewing was with Dr. Clifford, on his return from America. Half-an-hour's chat at Liverpool he turned out on his typewriter on the train to London, which he reached at midnight. It was in the *Daily Chronicle* next morning. He has had the privilege of interviewing the Turkish Ambassador, the Sublime Porte having refused circulation to the *Christian Commonwealth*. Rustem Pasha assured him that in Turkey there was more religious freedom than in England, instancing the Salvation Army riots at Eastbourne as proofs of our backward state! He found Lady Henry Somerset, Rev. F. B. Meyer, and Dr. Marcus Dods admirable interviewees.

Passing to the reporting of sermons, Mr. Dawson pronounces the late Bishop Phillips Brooks the most difficult to follow, his flow of language being simply a torrent. The Bishop of Ripon is another fast speaker, but quite easy to report. The Rev. R. J. Campbell is not easy to follow. Mr. Dawson sees no decline, but rather an advance of public interest in sermons.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

AS SEEN WITHIN HIS PALACE.

THE *Century* contains a most interesting and important sketch of the Sultan of Morocco by Arthur Schneider. As Mr. Talcott Williams explains, Mr. Schneider is an American artist, who saw the Sultan daily for sixteen months, from November, 1900, to March, 1902. Mr. Williams reminds us that the Sultan has mingled blood. His great-grandmother was an Irishwoman, wife of a Gibraltar corporal, who went from barracks to harem. There have been many negro women in the succession, but the direct line is Arab, traced in the male line from Fatima, daughter of the Prophet. The story of Mr. Schneider reads like an Arabian Night romance. He went to Tangiers hoping to find virgin soil for his artistic skill. But everywhere the sight of his sketching led the Mussulmans to close their shops and retreat from observation, until the whole street was deserted. While engaged in this futile quest he was mysteriously approached by a representative of the Sultan. This commissioner had been instructed to bring an artist, a master or teacher, to the court of Morocco city, and take all his pictures with him. Mr. Schneider went, not quite knowing whether Moslem hatred of the pictorial art had plotted his death. Arrived at Morocco and proceeding to the palace in Moorish garb, he was ordered back, and told to appear in European costume. On entering the palace gate he was led by the Minister of War to what appeared to be the figure of an idol, seated at the farther end of an open tent. This was the Sultan; on his right the Minister of War, on his left an Englishman in Moorish garb who acted as interpreter. To his surprise the artist noticed in the Sultan's looks and manner something that bespoke a feeling of awe. He was evidently awestruck in the presence of "a master," and exclaimed, "Art thou able to make pictures by hand?" This unexpected attitude Mr. Schneider refers to the Sultan's upbringing:—

All his life Mulai Abd-ul-Aziz had been shut up, virtually a prisoner in his palace, kept there by the old Grand Vizier, who ruled the country and the young Sultan with an iron hand and a knowing mind. Upon the death of the old man the young Sultan took the reins of government into his own hands, and calling the great men of state before him, asked each of them to tell him what he knew of the great world outside of his dominions.

They all answered, "Oh, our Lord, I do not know." At last one introduced two Europeans to his Majesty. The freedom and intelligence of their answers greatly pleased him. He had them come every day. So his education began:—

They brought him illustrated papers and magazines, and whatever of interest he saw pictured there he would ask them to explain; and if it was something that could be brought to him he would say:

"Send for this."

They told him of the wonderful discoveries and inventions of our civilisation; of electricity, and he sent for an electrician and electrical appliances; of photography, and he had cameras and photographic supplies brought by the case.

Then they told him of pictures made by hand, and he forthwith sent an agent to procure him a painter—a master. And I stood up, cap in hand, at his Majesty's service.

The Sultan was not content with Mr. Schneider's pictures. He must see him draw a man. He drew the head of an American Indian. Promptly the Sultan took paper and pencil and made a very fair copy of his drawing. In this way his Majesty was taught drawing. Some of his sketches are reproduced in the article.

Vivid glimpses are given of life at the Court. Wild mountain-goats have the run of the palace grounds, as also have half-wild boars. One boar, extra wild, nearly ended the career of both Sultan and artist. We are given a humorous account of the excitement created amongst the ladies of the harem by an exhibition of the cinematograph. Seven powerful eunuchs interposed as guard between the operators and the audience. Mr. Schneider found the Sultan an eager but impatient pupil. From the inner sanctum of the palace the Sultan would issue sometimes with "a guilty look and a drawing from life." The Sultan was greatly shocked at the news of McKinley's assassination. He and the Minister of War were much surprised to find that Americans believed in one God and not in two. In personal appearance he found the Sultan to be of substantial build:—

Two locks of long black hair hung like pendulums from above his ears. He had very large, dark brown, protruding eyes; eyebrows black, broad, and almost continuous; a solid nose, full lips, and a large expanse of double chin, beneath which— for there was no beard to speak of on his face—grew a black beard. It was a face readily giving expression to the thoughts and feelings of the man, but was as inscrutable as a mask when the Sultan rode in state before his people.

Of his mental character the writer says:—

Eager to learn and quick to understand, and possessed of a remarkable memory for the most trivial details, he yet lacked the power of concentration and the perseverance to acquire a thorough mastery of the many accomplishments he was anxious to attain.

But his development was rapid. Mr. Schneider continues:—

During the year of my residence there I watched him develop in force of character, in self-reliance and moral contour, and grow in value and tone, even as my picture of him grew under my brush, and almost as perceptibly. The greatest obstacles to his progressiveness were the traditions and the fanaticism, rather than the religion, of his race. . . . As his ambition to master the pedal-mount has induced him to don riding-breeches beneath the folds of his Moslem robe, so, screened from the eyes of his people by the Moorish gates and the protecting walls of his palace, Mulai Abd-ul-Aziz is fast discarding ancient traditions and adopting many of the ideas and customs of our civilisation.

Mr. Schneider refers, in closing, to the recent rising, and says that were the Sultan to revert to the old custom of savage warfare, he could put a speedy end to the insurrection, for the Moors think that humanity means weakness. Mr. Schneider puts the pertinent question, knowing how poor the tribesmen are, Who is supplying the pretender and his followers with arms and ammunition?

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TRAFFIC IN TOWNS.

M. D'AVENEL continues his interesting series of papers on urban transport with an article in the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which he deals with the tramways, the river boats, and the Metropolitan Railway in Paris.

The first tramway in Paris was organised in 1853, and there is a legend that the Empress Eugénie put her veto on the laying of the new means of communication along the front of the Tuileries. Horse traction was used at first, and then the steam and cable systems were tried. At this moment several Paris tram lines are worked by steam, but this method seems to be doomed, and we gather that the future is with the electrical conduit system, analogous to the

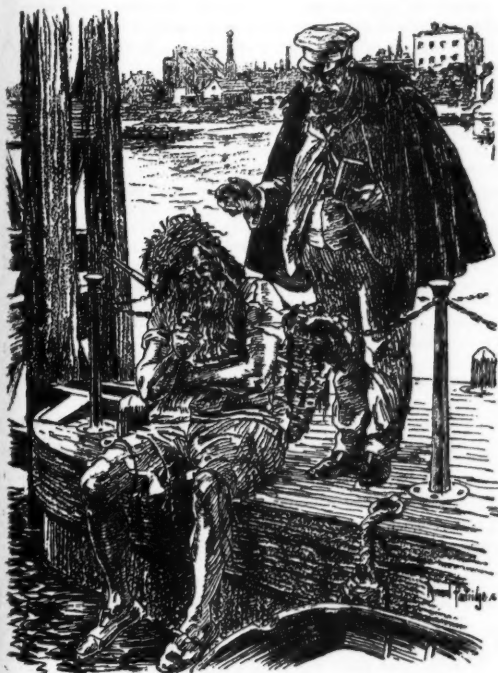
of course notably decreases the average rate of speed. The future undoubtedly lies with electricity, but the system of accumulators seems to be only suitable for the automobiles of private persons; it has been found in practice too expensive for large public vehicles. We are pretty familiar in England with both the overhead trolley system of the London United Tramways and the underground conduit system, but M. d'Avenel tells us of another device which was first tried at Tours in 1899, and which is being installed in Paris, by which the car takes up its electric current, not from a continuous wire, but from points situated every five or six yards. The advantage of this system is said to lie in a great economy of construction, and it is also said to be safer. These little points or plots, however, constitute a certain danger to pedestrians, but the advocates of the system point out that orange-peel causes a large number of accidents every year, and yet nobody has proposed to forbid the public consumption of oranges! On the whole, however, M. d'Avenel appears to advocate the overhead trolley system, to the ugliness of which he adopts an attitude of sombre acquiescence.

With regard to the little steamers on the Seine, we gather that, though they have not been such a failure as the corresponding ones on the Thames, they have nevertheless suffered very much from the competition of the trams, and especially the Metropolitan.

Finally, M. d'Avenel gives an interesting description of the success of the Metropolitan, which, he says, has astonished the most optimistic, and which appears to show the superiority of shallow-level railways as compared with deep-level tubes. It is interesting to learn, in conclusion, that the Paris Omnibus Company is very sensibly providing for the transport of the streams of passengers who come out of the various Metropolitan stations along routes which are not covered by that company.

From Pit to Pulpit.

"THE Coming Man" heralded in the *Sunday Strand* is Rev. John Thomas, M.A., now pastor of the late Hugh Stowell Brown's church in Liverpool. He was born in Maesteg, South Wales, in 1862. At twelve he left school and worked in the pit for seven years. His one passion was for books. His schoolmaster gave him his first volume—Shakespeare—which he devoured before he was eleven. He had access to a good library and a good debating society. He preached his first sermon when he was fourteen. At eighteen he left the pit for Aberavon Academy, went on to Pontypool Baptist College and Bangor University College, where he took B.A. with double honours. In 1891 he was first in the list in philosophy in the London M.A. Before taking this degree he was minister at Salendine Nook in Yorkshire. His sermons became noted for eloquence, depth of thought, exactness of expression, grace and beauty. He told his interviewer—Mr. Llewellyn Williams—that the Churches were suffering from the effects of the "higher criticism"; but he anticipated a spiritual revival which would attest the power of the Gospel. The interviewer pronounces him "an intellectual force to be reckoned with in the religious life of the nation."



By special permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

They Order these Things better in France.

FRENCH TOURIST (to Father Thames): "Dis, donc, mon vieux, when does the next boat start on your beautiful river?"

FATHER THAMES: "It doesn't start. I ain't allowed to have any boats."

London County Council tramways in the South of London which are to be opened this month by the Prince of Wales. Experiments have also been made with motor-cars driven by compressed air or electrical accumulators. But the difficulty, with the former method, at any rate, is that the cars cannot carry enough air and hot water with them for a journey of sufficient length, with the result that they have to stop at certain points and take in supplies—a system which

THE LATE LORD ACTON.

HIS TRIBUTE TO LIBERTY.

THERE is an appreciative tribute paid to the late Lord Acton in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The mission of his life was to offer to the world in historical form the results of European knowledge and civilisation. His Cambridge history remains a monument of the treasures of research accumulated in the nineteenth century. When he was a young man of twenty-three he astonished statesmen and politicians by the vastness of his knowledge and his mode of exposition. He studied with Döllinger at Munich, and laid the foundation of that knowledge of European literature which, as it developed, became unique and well-nigh phenomenal. Besides Latin and Greek, he mastered the four great European languages as thoroughly as his own. He took notes systematically, which contained the substance and purport of every work which he studied, the important moments in the development of the ideas of great intellects, the material needed for the detailed scrutiny of the great historical problems which had taken hold of his mind. The result was that, although he did not put so many books on the top of his head as to crush out his brains, he acquired so much knowledge he was never able to work it up.

The reviewer describes the action which Lord Acton took when protesting against the doctrine of Papal infallibility, and notwithstanding his opposition to the new dogma, he was so convinced a Catholic that in 1864 he told Grant Duff that he was not conscious that he ever in his life held the slightest shadow of a doubt about any dogma of the Catholic Church. The reviewer describes Lord Acton's friendship with Mr. Gladstone, with whom he corresponded almost without a break. Matthew Arnold used to say, "Gladstone influences all round him but Acton; it is Acton who influences Gladstone." Whenever a manuscript or a book was submitted to him for criticism and advice, he would examine the facts down to the minutest detail. Even when literary references were not at hand his unfailing memory supplied every name and enabled him to correct every date. Yet to the end of his life he never wrote a book; he delivered two lectures and wrote several essays. He influenced the methods of research and the thoughts of man more than the famous authors of celebrated books.

LIBERTY AN END IN ITSELF.

The reviewer makes the following quotation from his lecture on the History of Freedom to the Bridgnorth Institute, in which he gives in twenty-four pages the contents of many volumes:—

It was then that, addressing his hearers in a small town, he spoke the momentous and memorable words: "We are not so much concerned with the dead letters of edicts and of statutes as with the living thoughts of men." . . . "It would be easy to point out a paragraph in St. Augustine, or a sentence of Grotius that outweighs in influence the acts of fifty parliaments; and our case owes more to Cicero and Seneca, to Vinet and Tocqueville than to the laws of Lycurgus or the Five Codes of France."

He gave his definition of freedom:—"By liberty I mean the assurance that every man shall be protected in doing what he believes his duty, against the influence of authority and majorities, custom and opinion. The State is competent to assign duties and draw the line between good and evil only in its own immediate sphere. Beyond the limit of things necessary for its well-being, it can only give indirect help to fight the battle of life, by promoting the influences which prevail against temptation—religion, education, and the distribution of wealth. The most certain test by which we judge whether a country is really free, is the amount of security enjoyed by minorities. . . . Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest end. . . . Increase of freedom in the State may sometimes promote mediocrity and give vitality to prejudice; it may even retard useful legislation, diminish the capacity for war, and restrict the boundaries of empire. It might be plausibly argued, that if many things would be worse in England and Ireland under an intelligent despotism, some things would be managed better. . . . A generous spirit prefers that his country should be poor, and weak, and of no account, but free, rather than powerful, prosperous, and enslaved. It is better to be the citizen of a humble commonwealth in the Alps, than a subject of the superb autocracy that overshadows half of Asia and of Europe."

These lectures are his masterpiece:—

The grandeur of the survey, which covers with quiet assurance three thousand years, from the days of Israel to the present time, following up the given problem to its solution, discloses an encyclopedic knowledge and a truly great art. The style is clear, vivid, eloquent, and of original distinction. The spirit of an epoch, the portrait of the time, are reflected in a few paragraphs. We quote for the last time:—"Europe seemed incapable of becoming the home of free States (1776). It was from America that the plain ideas that men ought to mind their own business, and that the nation is responsible to heaven for the acts of the State, ideas long locked in the breast of solitary thinkers and hidden away in Latin folios, burst forth like a conqueror upon the world they were destined to transform, under the title of the Rights of Man."

The Art of Making Friends.

THOSE who wish to study the art of making friends can do so by joining the Correspondence Club, which gives ladies and gentlemen an opportunity of enjoying intellectual friendship with each other, anonymously or otherwise. Hence, it is possible to make the personal acquaintance of many men and women by means of pen-writing, and from these to select those with whom a more lasting friendship is desired, or correspondence can at any moment cease. Ordinary acquaintanceship or friendship should never be taken too seriously, for both are, as it were, "in the make," and it should never be assumed for a moment that correspondents are good acquaintances or friends, but may become so, should circumstances permit. Human nature is so full of faults and foibles, and so absorbed in innumerable interests, that it is impossible, sometimes after even years of personal knowledge of each other, to presume that any two people are permanently to remain acquaintances or friends. The art of making friends is to be studied before anyone can be an adept at it, and a varied choice of friends for various and mutual interests, sports and pastimes, is essential. For instance, a correspondent may be interested in the study of languages, photography, science, literature, etc., and for each of these may seek a special correspondent, acquaintance, or friend. How pleasant it is for anyone passing through, or being interested in any unknown country, city or village, to become acquainted with a resident of that particular place who is willing to speak, write, and even assist in showing its places of interest. All particulars will be sent on application by the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

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AN IMPEACHMENT OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY MR. RUDOLF LEHMANN.

MR. LEHMANN is a bold man. He was educated in a French Lycée, and he dares to say in the *Pall Mall Magazine* he prefers the French system to the English. He impeaches our public school system on three grounds. First, because it takes boys from their home at least six years too soon. Secondly, because it destroys individuality and moulds all our youths in one pattern. Thirdly, because it does not teach our boys what they ought to know. No wonder then that Mr. Lehmann should say:—

If England is to "wake up" she might do worse than employ a part of her vigilance in the inquiry whether her great public schools, with all their proud record for the formation of character and the inculcation of manliness and honour, have done their duty by the minds of the great mass of average boys committed to their care.

BEATEN BY THE AMERICANS.

We have been beaten by Americans in many things, but in few more wofully than in our system of education. Mr. Lehmann says: "Why do they not devote more of their energy to the elementary education of the ordinary boy?" In education the ordinary American, Mr. Lehmann asserts, beats the English boy out of sight. There can be no comparison between the two:—

The English Public School boy, even after he has spent a year or two, or has gone so far as to take a pass degree at a University, is one of the most profoundly ignorant creatures on the face of the earth. Try him in the most ordinary subjects. Of geography he knows only as much as he may have gathered by collecting postage-stamps; with English literature he is not even on terms of distant politeness; as often as not he refuses to submit to the conventions of spelling, and the style of composition of his letters would make a housemaid smile. . . . The modern history, whether of his own country or of the world in general, is a sealed book to him.

Boys go through their schools, pass their examinations at Oxford or Cambridge by dint of cramming, and then they are "on your hands like a steel blade of the finest temper but without either point or edge, and with this additional peculiarity, that the time is past when point and edge can be profitably added."

HOW THEY DO IT.

The American system at school and at college, in Mr. Lehmann's opinion, "gets a tighter hold on the average lad and forces him to take larger doses of the unpalatable food of information" than does the English system:—

I do not suppose for a moment that the American has by nature and inheritance a more powerfully furnished or a more alert mind than the Englishman. If you were to take samples of the boys of a dozen different nationalities, I guarantee you would find them all strongly averse to school, not favourably disposed to masters, and all anxious to read no books and do no lessons for the longest possible period of each day. But the result of the American way of dealing with boys is to counteract this natural tendency. In England it is far too often developed and encouraged.

Defenders of our system talk of public-school tone as of some quality which only the public-school boy

can secure. Mr. Lehmann could show any number of specimens of public-school boys who had "nothing of the much-talked-of tone about them except tender memories of evasions of duty, frequent swishings, and rough and disagreeable manners."

WHY SEND BABIES TO BOARDING SCHOOL?

The sending away from home to a boarding school of boys of tender age is strongly condemned by Mr. Lehmann:—

Why should it be considered essential for a mere baby (for a boy of eight or nine is nothing more) to be taken away from the tender care of his parents, entrusted to total strangers, and subdued by regulations of which he cannot realise the cogency even when his masters are most impressive as to their necessity? It is an unnatural and, necessarily, an unhealthy system. It reverses the natural order of things, and makes those who are distant strangers into the nearest protectors of the little human wail.

Mr. Lehmann cannot think of a single argument worthy of a moment's consideration that can be urged in favour of this plan of "premature exile":—

Unquestionably, if you take boys at the age of eight or nine, and begin to put them through the mill, you will secure a certain uniformity of character and expression. Are you quite sure that you are wise in aiming at this uniformity so early, in risking the loss of that individuality which may become in after life the savour of existence?

A SCHOOL SHIP.

He speaks approvingly of the latest American education scheme of a school ship:—

In a published interview, Lieutenant Harlow declares that he sees no reason "why a boy of eighteen or nineteen should enter college practically ignorant of the countries which he is to study about. I will build a big ship," he continues, "and take the boys around the world before they enter college." As a result, a ship, to be called *Young America*, is being built at Perth Amboy, and before long two hundred and fifty American lads are to start on board of her for a cruise, which is to last four years. As a matter of fact there are to be four separate cruises, each lasting from eight to ten months, the ship landing her human freight every year in America for a vacation. You are not to imagine, however, that these two hundred and fifty soaring human boys are to be left to their own devices on board or on land. Not a bit of it; two dozen "college professors" are to go with them, to watch over their intellectual development—in short, to take them through a complete curriculum in which almost every imaginable subject has a place.

The cost of this cruise will be £256 a year for each boy.

GIVE OUR BOYS A CHANCE!

He concludes his excellent article by an earnest plea for such changes as would at least give our boys a chance to be pitted against the Americans. He says:—

I believe that this boy is barely half instructed, that his mental equipment is defective, and that if he is in after life brought up against a boy trained on the American plan he will be forced to acknowledge his inferiority. I am convinced that, if we paid more heed to instruction and knowledge, and less to petty convention and the premature acquirement of tone, we should still produce a type of youth that we could safely match against the whole world. If we go on in our present system we shall be distanced, because our youngsters, the men of the coming generation, are ignorant, while the youngsters of other nations are instructed.

ELECTION BY JURIES.

MR. H. G. WELLS' LATEST IDEA.

How is it that we have so very few writers so prolific in ideas as Mr. H. G. Wells? Here, in his "Mankind in the Making," as previously in his "Anticipations," he pours out month by month a flood of new and original ideas which are always suggestive even when they may not be prolific. In the May *Fortnightly* we have another batch of proposals from this inexhaustible source, and although it may be objected by some that he overcolours and exaggerates, and paints his pictures somewhat too vividly, even his most hostile critics must be compelled to admit that there is a good deal more in what he says than most of us would care to admit. In his latest article he attacks with equal ruthlessness the two great pillars of the British Constitution as it exists at present. The first part of his article is devoted to the curse of the Kingship with its satellite aristocracy, and the second part to a proposal to abolish altogether the system of elective government as it at present exists in this country.

THE CURSE OF THE KINGSHIP.

Mr. Wells admits that the net result of the experience of the nineteenth century has been to leave the monarchy without an assailant. For thirty years the Crown has gone unchallenged by press, pulpit, and platform speaker. The last vestiges of militant Republicanism have died out. There is no party, no sect, no periodical, either in Great Britain or America or the Colonies, to hint at a proposal to abolish the aristocratic and monarchical elements in the British system. Yet Mr. Wells maintains that it is the monarchy which lies at the root of all our troubles. Our national inefficiency will never be remedied until we recognise the practical working principle that every public function should be discharged by the man best able to fulfil it. In a hereditary monarchy this principle is repudiated at its cardinal point. The aristocracy and their connections necessarily form a caste about the King, and their political position enables them to demand and obtain a predominant share in any administration. Hence arises what he calls the evil of reserved places, one result of which is not only inefficiency in government, but also the corruption of the mind of the rising generation, which will either be deluded into imagining that precedence represents real superiority, or will realise that its success in life depends upon its acquiescence in an unbelievable sham. The result of the monarchical system to our children will be that the shams and ceremonies of to-day may become grim realities to-morrow.

THE CURSE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Must we therefore abolish the monarchy and adopt the American Constitution? Mr. Wells hesitates. He admits that the American atmosphere has one great and indisputable superiority over the British, inasmuch as it insists upon the right, nay the duty, of every citizen to do all that he possibly can do, and

holds out to him the highest position in the State as a possible reward for endeavour. Hence American patriotism glows with a force compared with which the English equivalent is as moonlight is to sunlight, as water is to wine. Nevertheless, the system has its disadvantages. The noisiness, the mean practicalness and the dyspeptic, driving restlessness are the shadows of American life. These things are bound up with the political and social condition of America. If the Englishman lives in a world of barriers and locked doors, the American lives in an unorganised struggling crowd which places an enormous premium upon force and dexterity, and which often degenerates into brutality and downright trickery and cheating. If in England capacity is discouraged because honours and power go by prescription, in America it is misdirected because honours do not exist, and power goes by popular election and advertisement. What then must be done? Is there no middle way? Are we reduced to folding our hands in despair? By no means, says Mr. Wells. He has a middle way which he has discovered, and he proceeds to present it for your acceptance with the frank and naive simplicity of a clever child, a characteristic which adds no little charm to Mr. Wells' writings.

ELECTION BY JURY.

It is in the jury-box, that ancient palladium of the Constitution, that Mr. Wells discovers his panacea, which is to rescue us from the curse of the monarchy and the shadows of Americanism. He maintains that if the nineteenth century has done nothing else it has finally exploded the superstition that by counting the heads of all the electors it is possible to secure the selection of those best qualified to legislate and to direct the forces of the State. Polling, he maintains, is not necessary to the democratic idea. The right thing to do is to have your legislator chosen by a jury of twenty or thirty selected by law, who would proceed to their choice in a way which would raise the average quality of our legislators, and be infinitely saner and juster and more deliberate than our present method. The difficulty, of course, will arise as to the choice of the jury. But he thinks that with every precaution of publicity, and with the impartial machine that could be invented, it would be possible to get a jury of from twenty to thirty persons, selected in every constituency in the land, which would be reasonably representative of the general feeling of the community, and sufficiently small to be able to talk easily together, and do business without debating society methods.

HOW THE SYSTEM WOULD WORK.

When the jury had been chosen by lot, this is the way in which Mr. Wells thinks they would proceed to the choice of their candidate:—

Suppose we were, after a ceremony of swearing them, and perhaps after prayer, or after a grave and dignified address to them upon the duty that lay before them, to place each of these juries in comfortable quarters for a few days and isolated from

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the world, to choose its legislator. They could hear, in public, under a time limit, the addresses of such candidates as had presented themselves, and they could receive, under a limit of length and with proper precautions for publicity, such documents as the candidates chose to submit. They could also, in public, put any questions they chose to the candidates to elucidate their intentions or their antecedents, and they might at any stage decide unanimously to hear no more of and to dismiss this or that candidate who encumbered their deliberations. (This latter would be an effectual way of suppressing the candidature of cranks, and of half-witted and merely symbolical persons.) The jury between and after their interrogations and audiences would withdraw from the public room to deliberate in privacy. Their deliberations which, of course, would be frank and conversational to a degree impossible under any other conditions, and free from the dodges of the expert vote manipulator altogether, would, for example, in the case of several candidates of the same or similar political colours, do away with the absurdity of the split vote. The jurymen of the same political hue could settle that affair among themselves before contributing to a final decision. . . .

This jury might have certain powers of inquest. Provision might be made for pleas against particular candidates; private individuals or the advocates of vigilance societies might appear against any particular candidate and submit the facts about any doubtful affair, financial or otherwise, in which that candidate had been involved. Witnesses might be called and heard on any question of fact, and the implicated candidate would explain his conduct. And at any stage the jury might stop proceedings and report its selection for the vacant post. Then, at the expiration of a reasonable period, a year perhaps, or three years or seven years, another jury might be summoned to decide whether the sitting member should continue in office unchallenged or be subjected to a fresh contest. . . .

AN ENGLISH LEGION OF HONOUR.

But this is not the only idea which Mr. Wells presses upon the attention of the public, forgetful of the fact that the capacity of the public to assimilate new ideas is very limited. The other idea is that honours and titles, which need not necessarily be conferred by the political administration, are the necessary complement of the Republican idea. He puts forward a concrete plan under which all Englishmen would be entitled to the first grade in the English National Legion of Honour who had shown that they were capable of initiative. All University graduates, all persons qualified to practise the responsible professions, all qualified doctors, all sea-captains, and all men in the Army and Navy promoted to a certain rank, all ministers, Established and Disestablished, together with all public officials and the representatives of quasi-public organisations such as the Trade Unions, would be entitled to be decorated. The decoration of the first grade would be merely a mark set upon every man and woman who was qualified to do something or had done something as distinguished from the man who had done nothing in the world, the mere common unenterprising esurient man. From this rank decorations of the second degree would be conferred, and then from those distinguished persons of the second rank, those of the third rank could be chosen. In this way from such a life nobility as these persons of the English Legion of Honour, the Second Chamber could be elected, and all this, he thinks, could be brought about, both in England and in America, with hardly any revolutionary shock at all.

THE FRENCH CHILD CRIMINAL.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Garién writes a thoughtful article concerning the very serious problem of the French juvenile criminal. During late years juvenile depravity and criminality has increased terribly all over France, and more especially in Paris; indeed, the outskirts of the French capital have been terrorised by bands of boys who, assuming the picturesque nickname of "Iron Hearts," have shown themselves expert burglars, garotters, and occasionally murderers.

Some forty years ago a society was founded which undertook the defence of young criminals, and in connection with the society were organised several admirable institutions, which undertook the care of those lads who, if not fit for prison, were yet more unfit to be once more let loose on society. One important law, passed many years ago, caused every criminal under the age of eighteen to be considered still a child, and as such unfit for prison. When this excellent law passed into effect it was found that many of those who most benefited by it bitterly regretted the change, so much did the juvenile criminal prefer prison life to that of an industrial school or reformatory.

"The Houses of Correction" to which the French juvenile criminal is now sent are twelve in number; six are to all intents and purposes agricultural colleges; in the six others are taught town trades. The State has also three Houses of Correction for girls, and in addition to these public reformatories there are in France twenty private reformatory schools, where each pupil is paid for by some charitable soul, and where occasionally an incorrigibly naughty boy or girl is sent by its parents!

Very curious and intelligent is the management of these institutions. During the first three weeks of a child's stay he is isolated from the others, and carefully watched, in order that something may be learnt of his character, his temperament, and of his aptitudes. Sometimes the poor creature is little more than a baby; when this is the case he is most kindly treated, and until the age of ten he has very little to do but grow strong and healthy; then follow three years of schooling, and from thirteen to sixteen comes learning of a trade. In the agricultural Houses of Correction each boy is taught gardening in all its branches, and many lads after leaving become prosperous market gardeners in the neighbourhood of Paris.

One important point, and one characteristically French, is that every effort is made to keep the children in touch with their homes. Once a month they spend one Sunday with their parents, supposing, of course, that the latter are respectable people; once a year, also, each child spends four weeks at home. The task of the House of Correction does not cease when the boy or girl passes out into the world; he and she are encouraged to remain on friendly terms with the devoted men and women to whom they owe so much, and everything is done to make them feel that there has been nothing shameful or degrading in the way in which their childhood and youth have been spent.

HOW LONDON STRIKES A VISITOR.

A PEAN OF PRAISE FOR THE POLICE.

IN the *Strand Magazine* Miss Gertrude Bacon presents an interesting collection of the opinions of leading foreign visitors to London upon what they have seen and enjoyed.

THE LONDON POLICEMAN.

The most striking feature is the unanimity with which they all unite in praise of the police. Señor Vallez, special Envoy from Honduras, says :—

It also appears to me remarkable the manner in which the traffic immediately obeys the least sign of the police without any recriminations, even at the busiest thoroughfares.

One of the Indian princes present at the Coronation, His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, says on the same subject :—

The rush of business, compared with European cities, has most impressed us. The police organisation and their quiet control of traffic (Robert again !) have struck us greatly.

General Ben Viljoen answered Miss Bacon's query as follows :—"What impressed me most in London was the vast amount of traffic and the artful manner in which it was regulated. Beyond that the beautiful pictures along the streets struck me most." That the advertisements should be regarded as pictures is a natural consequence of the ingenuity of advertising art.

The opinions of two American visitors are of interest. Mr. Chauncey Depew, writing of the police, says :—

The London policeman is a marvel, compared with his comrades in France, Germany, Italy, or Russia. He is everybody's friend, he never loses his head or temper, he challenges admiration as a skilful tactician, as, without noise or fuss or parade, he bravely wins bloodless victories.

Asked what pleased him most in London, Professor Barnard, the celebrated American astronomer, replied :—"Oh, the British bobby and the way he regulates the traffic. He is a model for all nations, and especially for our New York policemen, who appear fit for no other function in life but to expropriate."

OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The Prime Minister of Uganda did not mention the police in his reply, which ran as follows :—

I wondered at the greatness of London, and the streets, and the people like locusts in number, and the large houses, and the Houses of Parliament, and the Central London Railway, and the Foreign Office. I was pleased with the schools and hospitals.

Sir Pertab Singh's criticism struck a higher note than the majority, he finding that—

the people of England all appear to have some definite object in life, and do not merely exist, and so follow Manu's injunction, that a human being should be a "man" and not merely an "animal."

Miss Bacon has compiled a most interesting article, as will be seen from the brief extracts given above, and it will perhaps do good for the English people to have the opinion of outsiders upon their institutions.

LONDON THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

London exercises an extraordinary fascination on French visitors, partly doubtless because it is so

entirely different in appearance, in architecture, and in atmosphere from their own gay Paris. M. Chevrillon devoted two long articles in a recent number of the *Revue de Paris* to what he calls English crowds, but in reality he deals almost entirely with the ordinary day-to-day life of the poorer Londoner, including those whose lot condemns them to the melancholy existence of a boarding-house. He seems to have spent the Coronation week in the British capital, and to have paid the modest sum of ten guineas from the Monday to the Saturday in a very second-rate boarding-house kept by an old lady and her two daughters, who are described by their French paying guest in highly romantic language. Those Londoners who wish to broaden their minds, and to realise how they are regarded on the Continent, might do worse than read M. Chevrillon's vivid and most graphic account of how London and the Coronation struck an intelligent observer. He analyses the anæmic, tired frequenters of the "Tube," the little white-faced, weary workwoman accompanied by her "young man," the brilliant crowd in Regent Street. He declares that, thanks to his love of fresh air and games, the Englishman is no longer splenetic and pessimistic ; and he writes a really eloquent tribute to the genius of George Meredith, whom he calls the apostle of naturalistic idealism ; indeed, as he walks along Oxford Circus he seems to see before him Richard Feverell and Lucy, Dartrey Fenellan and Nesta, Beauchamp and Cecilia.

Although M. Chevrillon shared in the universal disappointment caused by the postponement of the Coronation, he observes with considerable shrewdness that the great interest of such functions as that of a Coronation is that they show a nation gathered together in a way that scarce any other event can bring about, and he describes with a simplicity which adds to rather than detracts from the effect the way in which London took the tragic news of the King's sudden illness, first seen by him in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. By a bitter irony the whole paper was full of details concerning the coming Coronation, and the bad news only occupied a few lines in that space reserved for "stop-press" telegrams. The Frenchman and a friend hastened through the streets towards Buckingham Palace, amazed at the melancholy calmness with which the terrible intelligence was accepted by those who had been so ardently looking forward to the national holiday. M. Chevrillon is to be congratulated on the way in which he has known how to describe those two days which should have been the Coronation Day and the day of their Majesties' triumphant progress through the City and South London. He is less happy when dealing with the religious life of the town, of which one feels he really knows nothing and understands nothing, for, while giving a good account of the great Intercession Service, it may be doubted whether Dr. Horton would recognise the portrait of himself drawn by the Frenchman who formed a member of his congregation.

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THE FLIGHT OF THE LOCUST.

THE *Empire Review* for May contains a rather picturesque description of a raid by locusts in South Africa, from the pen of Mr. S. B. Kitchin :—

Locusts are very tiny creatures, at most two or three inches long, yet giant-jawed and shelled in a grim brown mail so hard that as they strike against one's face and hands in their eager advance it causes quite a sharp smart. They travel in such numbers that it takes them four or five days to pass over. The scouts alone, hovering in patches like red dust-clouds, are numerous enough to destroy the vegetation of a district; while the main body high up in the air, a host of little black specks, stretch out in an interminable screen between sun and earth. The fanning of their wings brings a fresh coolness over the hot earth even in the depth of summer; there seems to be a fresh breath of ozone as of the sea.

Away above was an ever-increasing host of brown bodies flecking the face of the *void* with myriads of tiny moving shadows. As they advanced shoals were alighting everywhere covering the russet grass and the green bushes with their red-brown bodies. At their touch the vegetation disappeared into their countless diabolic maws, and in its place the close-cropped earth was specked with their flimsy dung. Every blade of grass, all the tender plants and fruits, all the crops which were just yellowing under the influence of the sun and the patient toil of man, all had vanished in a flash, absorbed by this voracious monster which was spreading over a million million moving inches of life in the fluttering air and live earth.

On the flanks of the living cloud hover clusters of birds which cut off stragglers and even charge into the heart of hordes with great onslaught. But the mass, unaffected and stoical, moves on through the air, which is filled with the sound of innumerable wings, "like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble." The very domestic fowls cluck with rapture as they dart about and greedily glut their crops with the unexpected delicacy as the locusts sit drowsily enjoying repletion. Natives smack their lips and regale themselves with the same luscious morsels as John the Baptist ate with wild honey in the wilderness.

Like human brigands they are so much more dangerous when mounted, and it is man's aim to prevent them at all hazards from reaching winghood. The instinct of the infant locusts is to travel straight onward. Even when they come to a river they do not hesitate. Down the sandy, bushy bank of the African river they march headlong through the rustling reeds. Soon a thousand bodies are spluttering in the yellow tide, pioneers or martyrs whose dead bodies make a living pontoon for their countless fellows who come after towards that great dawn of winghood which is their distant goal.

Modern man has taken advantage of this ever-forward motion to massacre them in myriads. Great trenches are dug right across their line of travel, which, on the further side, are so slippery that the locusts cannot obtain a footing, but fall back again and perish of hunger or of suffocation rather than change their route.

A short time after their appearance the earth is an empty platter, for the living fire licks up all the food, and when the fluttering flight is past the dun bare earth like Samson shorn of his locks cries out of weakness. The perplexed cattle, robbed of their pasture, chase their tiny enemies frantically about and have been known to even eat them. There is a great streak of nakedness and desolation, a tortuous highway cut through the most fertile tracts, over a mile in width, and in length girdling a whole continent.

IN *Good Words* Major C. Field writes and illustrates an interesting article on "Roller Boats and Revolving Ships." The illustrations show the great variety of designs which have attracted the different inventors. It must be confessed that the majority of the boats look but uncomfortable craft. One interesting point is that Toronto, in Canada, is a favourite spot for the invention of freak boats of this type. Why, no man knows.

LONDON EDITORS WHO ARE WOMEN.

MR. RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA sketches the women editors of London, with portraits, in *Cassell's Magazine*. He says :—

Among the publications thus edited are the *Sunday Times*, by Mrs. F. A. Beer; the *Westminster Budget*, by Miss Hulda Friederichs in conjunction with Mr. F. Carruthers Gould; *Baby and Womanhood*, by Mrs. Ada S. Ballin; the *Nursing Record*, by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick; *Myra's Journal*, by Miss J. Heale; the *Lady*, by Miss Rita Shell; the *Ladies' Field*, by Mrs. E. Macdonald; the *Green Sheaf*, by Miss Pamela Colman Smith; the *Onlooker*, by Mrs. Harcourt Williamson; and the *Churchwoman*, in part by Miss Gertrude Ireland Blackburne.

He rightly gives the place of honour to Miss Friederichs. He says :—

The first woman journalist to be engaged on exactly the same terms, both with regard to work and to pay, as the men on the staff of an important London daily paper with which she was connected is Miss Hulda Friederichs. Of all the woman journalists in London, it is safe to say she is the most brilliant linguist. Indeed, it was her facility in tongues which won her her place on the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Having got acquainted with Mr. Stead when he was about to edit that paper, he asked her to join him as his secretary, and in a little while she began contributing to the paper. Mr. Stead made no difference between his contributors on account of sex. He exacted precisely the same standard of work from men and women, and considered that that work should be paid for in exactly the same way—a fact worth insisting on, as it by no means generally obtains even to-day.

Five women have had the pleasure of combining the functions of proprietor and editor :—

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick shares with Mrs. Woodhull Martin and Mrs. George Cornwallis West, as they did with Mrs. Fenwick Miller and Mrs. Arthur Stannard, when they were editors, the distinction of owning her own paper.

THE MAKING OF DOVER HARBOUR.

THE colossal task of enclosing nearly one square mile of the open sea and so creating the largest artificial harbour in the world, which is being carried out for the British Admiralty at Dover, is described in *Cassell's Magazine*. The harbour will afford safe anchorage at low tide to at least twenty first-class battleships. The contractors, Messrs. Pearson and Son, began the work in March, 1898, and it will require four or five years more to complete the work. The total cost is put down at about four millions sterling. A sea wall thirty feet deep, 3,850 feet long, has already been built of blocks of concrete cemented together and faced with granite. This has reclaimed twenty-one acres from the sea. The piles used for temporary staging each weigh about ten tons. They come, strangely enough, from Dover, Tasmania. They consist of Australian blue-gum, which is too heavy to float, and is immune to sea insects. The foundation-stones of the piers are laid by divers when the weather is not rough; but, strange to say, the blocks below water level are not cemented. There are eighty divers at work. The Dover Harbour Board is availing itself of the commercial opportunity thus presented by improving their port for commercial purposes at an expenditure of one and a quarter million sterling. It is intended that Dover should be the port of call for passengers to America from England, France, Germany, and Belgium.

THE OUTDOOR PLEASURES OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

MRS. SARAH A. TOOLEY contributes to the *Woman at Home* for May an article on the outdoor pleasures of English women. These have been greatly increased during the last few years, and now include, in addition to riding, hunting and driving, which have held the field for so long, golf, tennis, skating, archery, fishing, deer-stalking, shooting, and, in a more limited degree, cricket, football, fencing, and rifle-shooting. "Riding," Mrs. Tooley says, "still comes first, both in point of age and in respect of health and elegance." Amongst distinguished horsewomen she mentions the Duchess of Newcastle, who is also a judge of dogs and an expert angler; the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Mayo, Lady Nesta Fitzgerald, Lady Helen Vincent, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Sutherland, and her sisters the Countess of Warwick and Lady Angela Forbes. Speaking of golf, Mrs. Tooley says:—"Queen Alexandra, who has never been a devotee of any violent out-of-door exercise, has succumbed to the fascination of golf, and frequently plays on the links at Sandringham. Among other devotees of the game are Lady de Ros and Lady Sandhurst. During the last year or two tennis has given way somewhat to croquet. Miss Gower is the champion croquet player of the day. Skating is also very popular, and Lady Archibald Campbell, Lady Helen Vincent, Mrs. Alfred Harmsworth and Miss F. Laura Cannan are numbered among accomplished skaters, and among ladies who have attained distinction in skating, Miss Cannan stands foremost as an authority. The Duchess of Fife is an enthusiastic angler, and when at Duff House and Mar Lodge the Duchess devotes her days largely to trout and salmon fishing. Lady Constance Mackenzie, Lady Annesley, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Lonsdale, Lady Westmorland, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, Lady Bridge and Miss Ellen O'Connell are among the ever-increasing number of Society ladies who find health and refreshment in the soothing sport of Izaak Walton. Archery has also been revived. Mrs. Tooley says:—

The spirit of militarism engendered by the South African War made everything in the way of shooting fashionable, and while here and there even rifle clubs were started for ladies, there was a great revival of the pastime of shooting at the target with a bow and arrow.

A SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

THE *Reformer* has a paper, signed "W. R. B.," on "the servant question and how to solve it." The writer finds at least three-fourths of the differences between mistresses and maids to be due to the peculiar methods of the servants' registry offices. He puts his plea into the mouth of a mistress in an imaginary Eirenopolis, urging the formation of a Mistresses' and Servants' Association in the town. The speaker says:—

As a first step of the M.S.A., which we mean to form to-night, we propose the establishment of a Registry, owned and managed by us. We estimate from the inquiries made that there are here in Eirenopolis over five hundred mistresses, employing one or more servants. We propose that every mistress on becoming

a member of the M.S.A. shall pay an entrance fee of five shillings. We expect that the large majority of mistresses will join the M.S.A., and that the sum so raised will be sufficient to equip a Registry. We appeal to you not only to join your selves, but also to induce your servants to join. These, we propose, shall pay one shilling quarterly, and all their payments shall be saved up for them. They shall be at liberty to draw out their savings at any time they should wish to terminate their membership. But as long as they are members of the M.S.A. our Registry shall procure for them situations free of charge, and it shall be our endeavour to create funds out of which they shall receive prizes for meritorious services, dowries in the event of their leaving service to get married, assistance in illness, and a small pension in their old age. The money required we expect to raise from the fees paid to our Registry by mistresses requiring servants, and by teas, concerts, bazaars, or any other means that might be suggested as we go on. After the M.S.A. has been properly constituted to-night, a statement of our objects shall be sent to the Press, our Registry shall at once insert advertisements in the local papers, setting forth the aims of the M.S.A., and inviting servants in want of situations to apply, and, seeing the great advantages which our M.S.A. girls will derive, and having a strong desire to pay our servants well, and treat them well, we do not anticipate any difficulties in henceforth procuring for all the members of the M.S.A. good servants whenever they may require them.

The writer proposes further a National Registry Trust which he is confident would earn enormous profits:—

The first step towards that end would be the formation of a National Mistresses' and Servants' Association, in which servants would have equal voice with mistresses in the management. Moreover, it should be recognised in the constitution, as I have said before, that all the surplus profits should be used exclusively for the benefit of the servants. The objects of the Association would be stated to be: to form branches and open registries in every town over 20,000. Whilst every branch would elect its own local committee, the manageress of the Registry, to ensure uniformity of management, would be appointed and removed by the Executive Council. To provide the capital required I would suggest that every mistress and servant shall take up two shares of £1 each, to be entitled to a dividend of not more than five per cent. Whilst mistresses would pay for their shares in full, when taking them up, servants would be allowed to spread their payments over forty months, if so desired.

A Moscow Philanthropist.

MRS. PERCY FRANKLAND, in *Longman's*, calls attention to a forgotten philanthropist, a German oculist of the name of F. P. Haas, who flourished in the old Russian capital in the first half of last century. Those who have witnessed the convict scenes in "The Resurrection" will be interested in knowing that but for the labours of this indomitable philanthropist the sufferings of the prisoners would have been infinitely worse. It cost him many years of unremitting labour before he could do away with the system by which offenders were locked by the hands to an iron rod. It was held as a great advance in humanity when he secured an order that all irons which prisoners had to wear should be covered with leather. His life has just been written by a Russian author, from which it would appear that in some ways Haas was a link between Howard and Tolstoy. He founded a hospital in Moscow. He gave away the whole of his fortune; at his death there was not sufficient to pay for his funeral. When some citizens subscribed to present him with a new carriage and a pair of horses, so that he might more easily cover the long distances which his works of charity demanded, he no sooner was in possession of the carriage and pair than he sold them and distributed the proceeds among the poor and suffering.

DOES BEAUTY HELP GOODNESS?

GOODNESS NO!

MRS. SARAH TOOLEY discusses in the *Young Woman* the question, "Is Beauty a Help to Goodness?" She says it ought to be, and quotes Emerson, that "beauty is the mark God sets upon virtue." An artist to whom the question was put answered with an emphatic negative. He said the most beautiful girl model he ever had talked like a costermonger.

EFFECT OF BEAUTY ON WORK—

Mrs. Tooley goes on to indicate some of the drawbacks to the possession of beauty. The possessor tends to think there is no need to excel in any other way. She says:—

A really lovely girl, perfect from the sole of her dainty foot to the crown of her pretty head, is apt to be so content with herself that she despises the cultivation of her mind and takes no trouble to be thoughtful and courteous in manner. The hard grind of toil to gain perfection in art, literature or music, seems needless to the favoured child of Nature.

—AND ON TALK.

With somewhat unfeeling candour Mrs. Tooley shows how beauty spoils talk. She says:—

Pretty women rarely excel as conversationalists. To put it baldly, they are thinking too much about themselves, are too conscious of their personal attraction to talk earnestly and well. They suffer also from the fact that men prefer chit-chat with a pretty woman to strenuous discussion. She is expected to be an adept at small talk, and is afraid of spoiling her reputation for attraction by permitting herself to express opinions.

This defect, Mrs. Tooley rightly says, is the fault of the men:—

When men demand that a woman shall not only look beautiful but be well-informed, entertaining, and a good conversationalist, girls will strain their energies in that direction.

THE GREATEST SOCIAL SUCCESS.

Plain but clever women nearly always talk well, she thinks, and receive social compensation by winning the attention of men tired of the "chattering of butterflies." She thinks that the greatest social success lies between the two extremes in the moderately good-looking women who have charm and intelligence.

Mrs. Tooley grants that a beautiful girl is credited with goodness until it is proved to the contrary. "Juries are proverbially blind to the crimes of a pretty woman." Lady journalists who are pretty are said to succeed better with editors than those who are not.

EFFECT OF LACK OF BEAUTY.

The moral effect on women of their lack of beauty is thus suggested:—

An ill-favoured face and defective body are undoubtedly the cause of much spite and ill-temper in women, and this must always be the case so long as beauty remains woman's most valuable asset. Indeed, people of both sexes have been known to recover self-respect and become more agreeable in the family circle after a visit to the dentist or a fashionable wig-maker, and the possession of a becoming costume has had the good moral effect of putting many a girl into an angelic mood. I have heard of a woman who became a sunbeam in her home after discovering that someone still admired her hands. There can be little doubt that the zest of life, and consequently the impetus towards good,

is gone for the person who no longer has some form of attraction. Women will not sink into the demoralising state of utter self-depreciation so long as even their finger-nails are oval and bright.

PROS AND CONS.

The writer balances advantages thus:—

The attractive girl is open to greater temptation than her plainer sister. She is more liable to be drawn aside from the path of virtue, is in greater danger of being rendered vain and selfish by the adulation which she receives, and therefore beauty does not apparently help toward goodness. On the other hand, the possession of a lovely face and form is such a satisfaction in itself that it ought to, and often does, promote good temper and agreeable manners. The wise people say that a woman or girl never appears at greater advantage than when she is conscious of looking her best.

She naturally concludes by questioning whether the good results produced by beauty on its possessor outweigh the evil.

Among letters on the article may be mentioned one from Walter Crane, in which he says that beautiful women are generally bright, quick and clever, and that "the beautiful is higher than the good." Mrs. Oscar Beringer thinks that the possession of beauty is likely to help the onlooker more than the possessor. Miss Everett-Green thinks that purely physical and skin-deep beauty is not helpful. Hal Hurst puts the case pithily when he says:—

God's choicest gift to us poor mortals is a beautiful woman—with goodness; without—the Devil's offering. Both are supremely delightful. It greatly depends on which road we are travelling.

THE USES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a paper by Mr. C. Conant on "The Function of the Stock and Produce Exchanges," in which he combats the idea that stock exchange "operations" are pure gambling. He maintains that the organisation of modern industry would be impossible without stock exchanges:—

Suppose for a moment that the stock markets of the world were closed, that it was no longer possible to learn what railways were paying dividends, what their stocks were worth, how industrial enterprises were faring—whether they were loaded up with surplus goods or had orders ahead. Suppose that the information afforded by public quotations on the stock and produce exchanges were wiped from the slate of human knowledge. How would the average man, how even would a man with the intelligence and foresight of a Pierpont Morgan determine how new capital should be invested?

The produce exchanges afford a form of insurance by enabling a man with contracts to execute in the future to ascertain to-day what will be the cost of his raw material in the future, and to know that he will get the material at that cost even though it may rise in the open market above the price which he could afford to pay for it in view of the price at which he has contracted to deliver his finished products:—

The organised stock and produce markets constitute, therefore, not only a vital factor in modern exchange, but so far from being a necessary evil, as some ethical writers claim, they constitute one of the most beneficial instruments of modern civilisation. Without them modern business could not be conducted, or could be conducted only with a series of shocks, upheavals, and convulsions which would result in robbing the manufacturer and consumer for the benefit of the shrewdest speculators in actual commodities.

WHEN SHALL WE FLY?

SOME TIME CERTAIN, BUT NOT YET.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April contains an article on Human Flight, which is very interesting, although not very much calculated to encourage our expectations of the conquest of the air. Science, says the reviewer, authoritatively pronounces the problem to be soluble. Several flying machines have been constructed which, as far as their power to fly is concerned, leave little or nothing to be desired. The crux of the matter is not only for the flying machine to be able to raise itself, but to keep its balance in the air and enable the aeronaut to descend in safety. "It is almost certain," says the reviewer, "that the first experimenters will not live to tell their tale." He quotes Mr. Wells' expression of opinion that the cost of the conquest of the air will be greater than that of the greatest war that has ever devastated the world. "Yet," says the reviewer, "we do not doubt that it will one day be achieved, if only because the empire of the world lies at the feet of the man who constructs an air-ship that can be converted into a really efficient engine of war."

LANGLEY'S LAW.

The fundamental proposition on which the construction of flying machines must be based is known as Langley's Law, from the name of its discoverer. This law is somewhat paradoxical, for it maintains that the faster you move through the air the less energy is needed to keep you going. Hence there is no bar to the construction of a flying machine which will rival our express trains in speed, and will carry a large number of passengers. The flying machine of the future will be more like the steamship than the bird, and will keep itself afloat as well as travel by means of its motor power. The great difficulty is the question of balance. It is analogous to the difficulty which would be found in riding a bicycle over a surface which was constantly in motion, like the waves of the sea.

THE TUMULT OF THE AIR.

The "Internal Work" of the wind, as the professor calls it, is very complex. Even when the wind seems steadiest it is always variable and irregular in its movements beyond anything which can be anticipated. Even the smallest portion of an air-current has no homogeneous parts. It consists of an exceedingly complex tangle of tiny and diverse currents. The stronger and apparently uniform the wind is, the greater are its fluctuations. In a high wind the velocity varies every moment, from forty miles an hour down to a dead calm. Birds know how to utilise these fluctuations, and a turkey buzzard will hover motionless in the teeth of a gale blowing thirty-five miles an hour. Birds and insects, which are both heavier than the air which they displace, keep themselves up either by soaring or flapping; both the processes depend upon the axiom that the air is a solid if you hit it hard enough. The laws of flight are to be discovered in the behaviour of soaring birds.

For thousands of years they have completely mastered the art which man hopes one day to apply to the construction of a flying machine. From Darwin's description of the soaring of condors, there is not the least vibratory movement either in the wings or in the feathers of the wings. The head and neck were moved frequently and with force. When the bird rises it drops, and the rapid descent, like that of a car of a switchback railway, sends it upwards the moment there is an alteration in the angle which the wing makes to the air current.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. FREDERICK HOLLYER.

In the *Magazine of Art* for May Mr. A. Horsley Hinton writes on Mr. Frederick Hollyer and the Interpretation of Colour in Photography. The writer says:—

It is some twelve years ago that I first saw any considerable number of Hollyer's photographs together, the occasion being a "one man" show which he gave at the Dudley Gallery. I have carried to this day the recollection of the vivid impression which several of Mr. Hollyer's reproductions of notable pictures then produced upon me, amongst others "The Avenue" by Hobbema, at the National Gallery, and it became at once apparent that the photograph of a picture might possess a quality only to be appreciated when met with. Here was a black-and-white copy of a Dutch master's rich and subtle colouring, in which the colour sense was so truly given that one almost forgot the fact that it was monochrome, and from that day to this I have always looked for that interpretation of colour into black and white in Hollyer's work which distinguishes it from most commercial photographs of paintings. Such work makes the reproduction itself a source of æsthetic pleasure instead of a mere reminder. It is for this that Hollyer's photographs have become valued, first by the painters themselves whose own pictures have been reproduced, and next by the more cultivated public, who, by their own preference, unconsciously pay a tribute they could not perhaps rightly account for. Although Mr. Hollyer's photography has found other channels along which to flow, it is by his "copying" that he will always be best remembered.

That these "copies" are distinguished by an evidence of a keen sense of colour, and a skill in interpreting it, is the more surprising when it is remembered that Mr. Hollyer's successes cover a period which embraces a time when, in the hands of most people, photography was helpless to give us anything like a correct rendering of the relative luminosities or eye values of the various parts of the spectrum. Especially was the error observable when the sensitive photographic plate was called upon to record near objects possessing pronounced local colour, as in a painting.

Probably no photographer's work is more absolutely free from any contribution of direct hard work than that of the man whose photographs have been taken as an example. Indeed, it is not so much manipulative skill, or a power to direct and control the operations of light and chemical reagents as a knowledge of what is required and what is good when obtained that has underlain their production; and it is therefore not surprising to learn, and but natural to attribute Mr. Hollyer's success in colour interpretation, and an intelligent knowledge of the power of black and white, to the fact that in addition to his father and elder brother being engravers, he was brought up amongst many of the old school of line engraving, having for a boy friend the son of Sheriton, one of the last of the line engravers. Hence all his early life he must have inhaled an atmosphere of the black and white arts which lend themselves to the translation of colour into monochrome. Thus these early influences of the boy have set the keynote of the man's life-work; had he not found it possible to impress his inherited knowledge upon his own work he must have ere long relinquished photography in disgust.

WOMAN AND MUSIC.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May there is a very interesting article contributed by Mr. J. Cuthbert Haddon entitled "Woman and Music." Mr. Haddon regrets that as yet their sex has not produced a truly great composer; but this he considers largely due to the fact that women have not been, and are even yet not allowed to devote the time to the study of music that is indispensable. He says:—

As has been truly remarked, it needs but a glance at the lives of the great composers to show us that the high gift of original creation has ever had to be fostered by active care and congenial surroundings—that, moreover, it exacts for its full fruition a degree of detachment from the common concerns of life which would be sure to overwhelm the solicitous soul of many a woman with the obloquy it would bring upon her. And it is just here that woman, either of her own choice or of necessity, has failed to secure the advantages and conditions necessary to her development as an artist.

Mr. Haddon gives as an example the case of Mendelssohn's sister, Fanny, who in her early years offered the greater musical promise. But because she was a girl what happened?

Precisely what has always happened, and what, under similar circumstances, would probably happen still, in spite of the boasted emancipation of the sex; the training of each gradually diverged—stopped short, in fact with the girl, while the boy was encouraged and assisted by every available means. The girl was simply taught, as girls are taught now, to dally with the keys of an instrument; the boy was prepared for an exacting art in an exacting manner.

Even now the very fact that a woman is a woman is made the pretext for criticising her work differently to that of a man. "For a woman," says the critic, "the composition is remarkably good." Just as if art were a matter of sex!

Speaking of woman as an instrumentalist Mr. Haddon considers wind instruments to be essentially for men. It is not easy for one to imagine a woman struggling with the bassoon or the ophicleide or the saxophone. "A woman must look very charming indeed to look nice when she is throwing the whole strength of her lungs into a wind instrument." But, he says, there are no instruments better suited for handling by a woman than the violin and the violoncello, and that this is becoming more and more appreciated is shown by the fact that at the Guildhall School of Music not long ago there were two thousand lady students of the violin, while at the Royal College of Music last session there was not a single male student of the violoncello, all the students being ladies. In a great many cases lady violinists in orchestras are declared to be, in many respects, more satisfactory than men. Mr. Haddon rejoices in the fact that:—

We have got the length of recognising that the piano is not the only instrument suitable for women; the full result of this recognition must be only a question of time.

In conclusion, Mr. Haddon hopefully declares that, although as yet there have been no great woman composers, it does not follow that there will never be.

THE "KEENING" OF THE WEST.

In the May number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Charles Wilkinson has an enthusiastic appreciation of the Kerry country. He concludes his article by relating the following experience:—

On the crest of a hill is an old isolated burial ground, a wilderness of long grasses, tangled weeds, and twisted, stunted trees, with here and there an ancient tomb hidden in moss and ivy. A bleak place swept by the four winds of heaven, cut off from the world of living men by the swift-flowing river below, and by a mountainous ridge above. It is a gray evening, nearing twilight, a purple canopy of cloud hangs sullenly in the sky. A peasant is digging a grave, he has thrown up a couple of rich brown skulls and other bones, but ere his work is completed, the coffin, on a rough Kerry cart, and the mourners are at the gates. They gather round the grave, five or six men and four women; three of the latter seat themselves on the ground, they appear old and worn. The coffin is lowered, and for some minutes the men kneel in prayer, with the exception of a tall, powerfully-built man who stands at the head of the grave opposite the old crones crouching at its foot, his eyes fixed on the coffin, his breast heaving with convulsive sobs. No priest officiates. A mourner rises spade in hand and commences to shovel back the earth; the first spadeful falls with a dull hollow thud—instantly a wild awful wail pierces the still evening air, rising to a tremulous agonised shriek, falling suddenly to a whispered groan; gathering force and rising again in weird cadence, terrible, awe-inspiring; resembling nothing earthly save the voice of the wind sighing, raving, shrieking around a tenanted mansion amid gaunt, leafless trees. It is the dirge of the autumnal equinox.

The men are silent. Shrouded in dark shawls, their faces invisible in the deepening dusk, the crouching crones sway backward and forward from side to side as if drunken in this mad debauch of grief. No sound breaks in upon the haunting rhythm of their wail, save the dull thud, thud, thud of the falling earth, monotonous, immutable; a muffled drum in this wild requiem of death.

Akin to music, the "keening" of the West is untranslatable by words; it is a triumph of sound absolutely expressive of an emotion. The most sorrowful note in Nature is the wail of the wind, and its imitation by these untutored children of the hills is the most profoundly sorrowful dirge of which the human voice is capable.

SANDOW ON THE CULT OF THE CORSET.

EUGEN SANDOW has an article on "Woman and the Corset" in the March number of *Sandow's Magazine*. He admits, with shame, that "few of the present-day women can lay aside their corsets. Their bodies are too weak to support themselves without artificial aid; but what cannot be done at a single stride can be arrived at by patient endeavour. A lady called at one of my schools," says Sandow, "suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, with a tendency at times to hysteria":—

She had so suffered for some six or seven years. After questioning her as to her habits and mode of living, I came to the conclusion that a tight-fitting corset was the cause of all her ailments. She was measured over her corsets by one of my young lady attendants, who reported that the tape showed a girth of 22 inches; immediately after the corset had been removed the waist measured 23 inches. I gave instructions that she should lie down for half-an-hour. At the end of that time the waist showed a measurement of 24½ inches. I ordered thirty minutes' gentle exercise of abdominal movements, after which the measure showed 25½ inches. A three months' course of systematic exercise was then prescribed, which was rigidly adhered to. At the end of this course my patient had a waist measurement of 26½ inches, which was maintained for the remainder of the time she was under my training, and all her old ailments had disappeared.

"THE MACEDONIAN CONSPIRACY."

MR. HERBERT VIVIAN contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* one of his usual bright but ill-balanced articles. "The Macedonian Conspiracy" is his title; the virtues of his new *protégés*, the Servians, and his old *protégés*, the Turks, and the wickedness of the Bulgarians are his inspiration. He is also very strong on the subject of Austrian intrigue, which he finds traces of everywhere in the Balkans. It is, however, not the Austrians but Germany who is making most progress; her language is being taken up, and her influence with the Sultan is being used to push her trade. Mr. Vivian says that Russia is altogether in favour of the *status quo*; and that the great safeguard against a general insurrection is to be found in the control which Russia exercises over her dangerous vassals. The Servians, says Mr. Vivian, propagandise peacefully, the Bulgarians by means of violence and menace. The Servians, however, are making most headway, and their schools are spreading rapidly. After which Mr. Vivian makes an eloquent plea for leaving the Turks to do what they like:—

The echo of former Bulgarian "atrocities" (as resolute government was dubbed) paralyses effective action. The Turks cannot punish Christian criminals so long as Exeter Hall is on the *qui vive* to defend them. Give the Sultan a free hand, and the Macedonian conspiracy may be ended in a few weeks. Happily the crimes of the Bulgarians are alienating Europe, and there seems now a chance that justice may be done. The important point for Europe to understand is that Macedonian revolutions are not to be put down with rose-water or paper constitutions. The Turks proved their moderation during the Greek campaign, and they may be trusted to act with equal wisdom in pacifying Macedonia.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

THE OSAKA EXHIBITION.

IN Osaka there was opened, in April, the fifth National Industrial Exhibition of Japan, which has, however, for the first time an international significance. There is a special building set apart for the exhibition of foreign samples, and as the exhibition at Osaka is to be visited by numbers of Chinese and Korean merchants, the value of this opportunity is apparent. From the preliminary circular issued by the Minister of Commerce the following extracts may be made:—

The great national Industrial Exhibition which the Imperial Government of Japan will hold at Osaka in 1903 presents some novel and interesting features never witnessed on similar occasions in the past, to one of which in particular the Imperial Government wishes to call the attention of foreign manufacturers and of the industrial public in general. That is the establishment of a special building for the samples of such articles produced or manufactured in foreign countries as may be of value for purposes of comparison or reference in the way of industrial improvement. The primary object aimed at is thereby to afford the Japanese manufacturers an opportunity of studying the latest products of Western invention with a view to the improvement of Japanese industries. But at the same time it will be observed that the establishment of the building in question offers to foreign manufacturers a rare opportunity for exploiting the rapidly developing markets of the whole Far East, for the coming exhibition is sure to attract, besides millions of Japanese, large crowds of visitors from the continental countries of Asia.

Governing the exhibition of foreign samples in this special building there are nineteen Articles drawn up. Of these the most important are the following:—

Article 3.—Government offices and private individuals, both Japanese and foreign, shall be allowed without any charge to exhibit in this Building any of the objects mentioned in the foregoing Article.

Other Articles deal with the application for space, the methods of erection, etc., etc. It is of interest to note that "the electric power needed for working the machines is supplied free of charge by the Office of the Chief Commissioner."

There will be no medals and no prizes, the reward of the exhibitors being to be found in the increased trade they will be enabled to do in the Far East. Article 18 specifies that "in case of any exhibit which shall have been considered to be particularly useful a letter of thanks will be sent to the exhibitor."

Special arrangements were made to facilitate the sending of exhibits to Osaka. All exhibits to this building are exempted "from the operation of the Customs tariff provided they are re-exported within two months from the date of the closing of the exhibition." They also come under a special article of the patent law which allows exhibitors six months to patent their goods in Japan after the opening of the exhibition, the patent, however, dating as if immediate application had been made.

These brief extracts will give some idea of the importance of the exhibition to British manufacturers. It is to be hoped that those who have sent exhibits will not relax their efforts after the closing of the exhibition.

The New Game of Table Cricket.

IN the *Royal Magazine* Mr. Stanley White tells of the new game which is following upon the footsteps of Ping-Pong. It seems to have gained much of its popularity from the fact that Dr. Grace has taken it up—indeed, in the article most of the pictures show him playing the game. The table is thus described:—

An oblong board covered with green cloth, some four feet in length by three wide. At each end three small stumps were set into the board, and dotted round the field were some eight or nine odd little felders of gauze and wire.

I took careful note of my great opponent's position as he took centre. The bat was 8 inches long, of peculiar shape, about two-thirds handle to one-third bat. It is used in a back-handed fashion, as if one were playing the left-handed game. The Doctor held it quite perpendicularly, between the thumb and forefinger, with some little support from the second finger; in fact, except for the angle, pretty much in the same way as the average person handles a pen.

At the bowling end I found myself in sole charge of an elaborate machinery consisting of a two-inch powerful coil spring mounted on a wooden block. Outside the board was a slide six inches in length, over which the block ran easily, thus allowing the spring catapult to be shifted three inches from the centre, to right or left, thus enabling the bowler to bowl over or round the wicket at his end of the board.

Small cage-looking nets take the place of fielders, and seem to be remarkably accurate. When two persons play the game it is usual for them to each remain at the wickets until out ten times. Runs are scored by means of special marks on the board, and also should the ball fly off the board in bowling. It is said that a great amount of skill is required both in bowling and batting.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* is largely a St. Louis Exhibition number. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. Crunden's description of the Exhibition itself; but there are other articles connected with the subject. Prof. F. J. Turner writes on "The Significance of the Louisiana Purchase." The Louisiana Purchase from France nearly doubled the area of the United States, and added territory equal to the combined area of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and it now supports a population of fourteen million souls. This vast territory cost the United States only 15,000,000 dols., or less than one-twentieth of the annual value of the grain crops alone. Mr. W. F. Saunders describes the city of St. Louis as the fourth city of the United States. St. Louis has 900 miles of streets, a population of 650,000, and land worth 20,000 dols. a foot. There are 321 miles of trolley lines in the city, and 100 miles more connecting suburban towns. St. Louis is a city without slums, owing to its excellent transportation facilities. Mr. Saunders says that St. Louis publishes more books and periodicals than Boston or Chicago. It is next to New York in financial strength, and boasts also of its climate, and of the fact that its men are among the best-dressed in America.

A GERMAN MUNICIPAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. G. E. Hooker describes the German Municipal Exhibition which is to be held at Dresden from May to September this year, at which 128 German municipalities are to be represented. The central idea of the Exhibition may be seen from the following citation:—

The first division will be supplied by city authorities, and will occupy 12,000 square meters of space. Its eight general departments will comprise—(1) Public streets and places, including street construction, mains, lighting, tramways, bridges, harbours. (2) Town expansion, including housing. (3) Public art. (4) Public health and safety. (5) Education. (6) Charities. (7) Public finance, including "municipal trading," and (8) Municipal statistics, including methods of regulating public employment. Models will constitute a favourite and effective method of display. Berlin, for example, has appropriated 17,000 dols. for models alone, and will exhibit by this means several of its public baths, its new overhead and underground electric railway, its abattoirs, its most approved school-houses, including a manual training school, and one of its school gymnasiums. Hamburg will send a model of its great harbour and docks, with their general mechanical equipment. Nuremberg will show models of a new hospital, a school bath, and a new municipal theatre. Cologne will exhibit in the same way a people's park, and Breslau a school garden. Other towns will show in like manner a school kitchen, dwelling-houses surviving from the Middle Ages working-class houses of to-day, and types of *crèches* and the latest schools for the blind. Full-sized sections of streets will be built, showing different sorts of paving, with sub-pavement constructions. A short street railway line will illustrate progress to date in surface transit methods, and an automobile train is contemplated.

Mr. F. N. Stacy, writing on "The Greatest Cargo Carriers," describes the new cargo boats *Minnesota* and *Dakota*. The *Minnesota*'s displacement is 14,000 tons greater than that of the *Great Eastern*, and 16,000 tons greater than that of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, and it will carry 28,000 tons of cargo. The two vessels are the heaviest and strongest ever built.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for May is hardly up to its usual level. It opens with a long warning by "Vates" concerning what will happen if we deal with defence questions in the present slovenly way. I have dealt with this elsewhere, also with the excellent paper on "The Latin Rapprochement and the Bagdad Imbroglio," Mr. Herbert Vivian's sprightly excursion in Macedonia, and Mr. Wells' further instalment of "Mankind in the Making."

GOVERNMENT BY HIRE PURCHASE.

Mr. Archibald Hurd has a paper under this heading in which he points out—with unnecessary gloom, I think—the great increase of local indebtedness, for undertakings which may, a generation hence, be worthless:—

Who can tell that, in thirty years even, the gas and electricity works, baths, and the wash-houses, the public libraries, and certainly the tramways, which are being acquired on the "hire-purchase" system, will not be useless owing to developments which will have taken place in the meantime? Yet everything is being bought by this pernicious method.

The following table puts the burden of his argument in the briefest way, the National Debt of course having been increased since 1899-1900 by £155,000,000:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Ten years' increase + or decrease =
National Debt	630,663,000	635,042,000	-55,623,000
Local Debt	198,671,000	293,864,000	+95,193,000
National Expenditure	74,147,000	118,669,000	+44,522,000
Local Expenditure	55,268,000	100,862,000	+45,594,000
Rateable value of property	150,485,000	175,622,000	+25,137,000
Gross income of nation	550,575,000	653,685,000	+103,110,000

LITERATURE.

Mr. Francis Gribble writes, as always, rightly and well on "The Art of Lord Lytton," in whom he sees a glorified novelette writer. "He laboured long and hard to get into touch with real life, only to make it unreal by the act of touching it." He was the last of the Byrons. Mr. Churton Collins continues his demonstration that Shakespeare had read the Greek tragedians. He gives a long list of parallel passages, and finds evidence of this thesis in Shakespeare's idioms, metaphors, and names. Mr. M. A. Gerthwohl writes on "The New Dante Play," saying of M. Sardou:—

Yet to those who know his thrilling personality, to those who have heard him read or declaim one of his great scenes with an intensity of emotion and a depth of meaning which open to his listeners an unsuspected horizon, and which no actor or actress ever equalled, to them M. Sardou is a poet, and they have no doubts on the subject.

Mr. Cuthbert Hadden writes on "Pepys and his Diary." There are two sonnets by Mr. George Barlow, who finds inspiration in Dr. Russel Wallace's re-discovery of man's dominant place in the Universe.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. D. A. Thomas writes on "Anomalies in the Civil Service," Miss Nettie Adler on "Children as Wage-Earners," and Mr. W. R. Lawson on "Two Record Budgets—1860 and 1903."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for May is rather more interesting than it has been of late. I have noticed the papers on the Irish Land Bill, with which the number opens elsewhere.

A PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. G. F. Shee pleads for the adoption of universal military and naval service, and points out that in Germany and France universal service greatly improves the physique of the people, whereas the physique of our people is going from bad to worse. This, he says, is proved not only by the alarming percentage of rejections of recruits, but also from other indications:—

- (1) The steady and rapid decline in the birth-rate, from 36·3 per 1,000 in 1876 to 29·4 in 1898.
- (2) The increase in the death-rate of infants under one year old from 149 per 1,000 in the period of 1871-80 to 163 per 1,000 in 1898.
- (3) The increase in deaths among infants owing to "congenital defects" from 1·85 to 4·08, or 130 per cent. in less than thirty years.
- (4) The rapid increase in the proportion of female children born.
- (5) The increase of deaths from premature childbirth by 300 per cent. in the last fifty years.

THE VALUE OF IRISH BOGS.

Sir Richard Sankey, in a paper entitled "The Future of Irish Bogs," prophesies very smooth things as to the way in which the Irish bog is going to prove the regenerator of Irish industries. He says that ten tons of bog stuff are worth a ton of ordinary coal. If it could be treated and turned into fuel on the spot it could be used for the generation of electricity. Any part of Ireland can be reached from the bogs of Mayo by an electric main 150 miles long. In America it is quite a common thing to transmit electricity 200 miles, and only to lose 20 per cent. of the current by the way. All Irish bogs, therefore, are within the range of any part of Ireland. Sir Richard calculates that the Irish bogs contain the equivalent of 5,000,000,000 tons of coal, one half of which is certainly available for steam-raising or gas-producing purposes. This is the equivalent of a constant output of 300,000 horse-power for 412 consecutive years. Sir Richard thinks that before many years it will be possible to generate electricity at the cost of one farthing per horse-power per hour. He says that he has underestimated everything, but even if his estimates are reduced by 50 per cent. hope would seem to be hidden in the bogs of Ireland.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

The Rev. E. Ledger writes on "The Canals of Mars," a subject which is dealt with also in [the *Monthly Review*]. But whereas the writer in the *Monthly* is doubtful whether the markings are really canals, the writer in the *Nineteenth Century* thinks there are no markings at all. Some of the canals have been seen double; but this Mr. Ledger regards as an optical delusion and a common result of fatigue of the eye. But even the single canals may not exist. The junctions of the canals as seen are always marked by large patches supposed to represent lakes or oases; and it is a well-known fact that the eye has a tendency to create non-existent lines between such patches when seen indistinctly.

FACTS ABOUT RADIUM.

Another scientific article is Mr. William Ackroyd's on "Radium and its Place in Nature." Most of the article is too technical for brief explanation, but Mr. Ackroyd gives some facts worth mentioning. One is that there are probably not two tons of radium on the whole earth, and if such a quantity were collected it would be valuable enough to liquidate the whole National Debt. Radium

has an atomic weight of 258, and like most heavy elements it is valuable.

In the following table two chemical family groups of elements are compared, and by the side of the atomic weight of each substance is placed the troy weight in ounces which is purchasable for the approximate sum of four guineas:—

ELEMENT.	OUNCES.	ELEMENT.	OUNCES.
Copper 63 ...	2,286 ...	Calcium 40 ...	7,349
Silver 108 ...	42 ...	Strontium 87 ...	2,450
Gold 197 ...	1 ...	Barium 137 ...	3,675
		Radium 258 ...	'0003

THE PROBLEM OF LONDON'S TRAFFIC.

Captain Swinton, L.C.C., has an interesting paper on "London Congestion and Cross Traffic." He says:—

They talk of fifty millions to arrange a system of tubes deep down in the London clay. Would it need any more capital if a few strong men, backed by Parliament, backed by the credit of London, backed, as they well might be if envy and spoliation were ruled out, by those great ground landlords—in most cases not individuals but corporate bodies, hospitals and charities—whose property would be improved, were empowered to drive through the meaner streets four, five, or six arterial ways, scientific and up-to-date as they could be made. In the bowels of the earth there would be lain drain-pipes and water-pipes and tunnels, capable, perhaps, of carrying railway carriages and trucks running in from all over the country. Just under the surface, shallow tramways and galleries for the thousand and one wire connections which will soon be the necessity of all our lives. On the surface, people, carriages and horses, all that moves slowly and wishes to stop by the way. Above, raised so as to be independent of cross-traffic, moving platforms and a bicycle and motor road. Everywhere new values would be created; and, given large powers, given financial capacity and probity, no money would be lost, and London would be encouraged to live and thrive and be healthy and happy.

Tunnelling and bridging, not broadening, is the only way to deal with congested traffic, the difficulty being the cross-traffic.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Mr. O. Eltzbacher writes one of his usual well-informed papers, the subject being "The Social Democratic Party in Germany." The programme of the party he says is as follows:—

- (1) One vote for every adult man and woman; a holiday to be election day; payment of members.
- (2) The Government to be responsible to Parliament; local self-government; referendum.
- (3) Introduction of the militia system.
- (4) Freedom of speech and freedom of the press.
- (5) Equality of man and woman before the law.
- (6) Disestablishment of the churches.
- (7) Undenominational schools, with compulsory attendance and gratuitous tuition.
- (8) Gratuitousness of legal proceeding.
- (9) Gratuitous medical attendance and burial.
- (10) Progressive Income Tax and Succession Duty.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., replies to Lord Halifax on "The Crisis in the Church." Mr. Leonard Courtney deals with the Advantages of Foreign Trade, criticising Mr. Hobson's "Imperialism" in several respects. Mr. M. A. R. Toker writes on "The Lost Art of Singing."

M. COHEN, or Cahen, of Antwerp, the well-known musical writer—who had changed his name into "C. d'Anvers"—one day, when going to see his friend, the banker, Oppenheimer, at Cologne, handed in a visiting card with that apparently aristocratic description. On making his return visit, Herr Oppenheimer chaffingly sent in a card of his own, on which was written: "O. de Cologne."—"Observer," in the *Westminster Review*.

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THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE May *National* contains no article calling for separate notice. The first article, after the usual *Chronique*, is a paper signed "Intelligence Department," entitled "Our First Interest in Europe," which the writer declares to be the independence of Holland and Belgium which are threatened by German ambitions. Both countries are fairly well defended, but their defence would depend largely upon the assistance of the British Fleet, which assistance the writer thinks should be given. He says, however, that it is the permeation of German influence which is to be feared rather than open attack :—

The danger that lies in front of the Low Countries is not the arrival of the Uhlan at Utrecht before breakfast, but the slow, steady, silent, insidious infiltration of German ideas, which gain ground slowly, but are ever making fresh conquests, ever exercising imperceptible pressure and slowly drawing the Dutch oyster into the capacious maw of the Teuton octopus. No one, of course, can say what may not occur during one of those internal revolutions or social disorders to which the Low Countries are always and peculiarly liable owing to the influence of labour agitations and Socialist doctrines, but these things are matters, not of calculation, but largely of accident, whereas the domination by ideas is certain, if slow.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Just as the number opens with a warning against Germany, so it closes. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, in a paper on "The German March to the Persian Gulf," declares that Germany's appeal for foreign support in making the Bagdad Railway was merely to give it the superficial character of an international undertaking and therefore to avoid offending Russia. Englishmen in any case must not console themselves that the railway will prevent a Russian approach to the Persian Gulf. On the contrary, Germany will probably help Russia to compensation. A compromise between Germany and Russia seems an absolute certainty if the policy which is at the root of the Bagdad Railway is to be successful. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, therefore, argues that our true interest is ourselves to come to terms with Russia as regards Asia and South-Eastern Europe.

THE CONVENT IN ENGLAND.

Sir Godfrey Lushington points out the moral for England of the Nancy "Good Shepherd" scandal which Mr. Maxse dealt with last month. There are at present nine houses of the Good Shepherd in England, while of other orders there are a great many both in Great Britain and Ireland. He regards all religious establishments which carry on business as so many factories which as factories need to be watched. Publicity is also needed, and while seclusion is the rule of life for those under vows, there is no reason for the seclusion of women and children who are merely employed on the premises.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain writes on his famous "Scheme of Surrender." He maintains that five years' experience has shown :—

(1) That reduction proportionately increases the value of the remaining licences, and that compensation paid from any other source than the pockets of the brewers themselves is *pro tanto* a free gift to the remaining licence-holders; (2) That the Birmingham scheme, which has been in existence for the last five years, satisfies the present need for an adjustment of the incidence of reduction, and that no new Parliamentary powers are required to enable licensees to take advantage of the scheme if they so desire; (3) That fresh legislation at the present time is not only unnecessary, but that it will be actually injurious, possibly by

restricting the present free discretion of the justices, certainly by creating a vested interest where none now exists; (4) That the taxpayer will ultimately be called on to liquidate this vested interest, though its first incidence may be on the licence-holder.

In 1897 a limited company was formed by the Midland brewers for the purpose of facilitating surrenders and acting in accordance with the Birmingham Licensing Committee :—

The mode of procedure by this company is as follows :—They appoint a small committee of their body to meet an equal number of magistrates, in agreement with whom an area is selected for treatment. This area is then visited, and it is determined which houses shall be surrendered (as a rule the houses at the corners and in the principal streets are maintained and the others closed). This being settled, the company takes over the licences of any number required for surrender, at a price to be agreed, or, in case of failure to agree, to be ascertained by arbitration. The method usually adopted is to refer the question to a valuer, and to give the owner of the property the option of selling at the price fixed by such valuer, or to go to arbitration—the price being paid on the surrender of the property. In 1903, above 200 houses have been surrendered under its provisions, being at the rate of forty licences per annum out of a total of 2,296, or in the proportion of less than 2 per cent. per annum.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Vincent Caillard deals with the defenders of Free Trade, his ideal being Free Trade within the Empire, and reasonable protection against the rest of the world. Mr. R. Murray White writes on "Scouting." There is another contribution from the pen of the King of Sweden and Norway.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

THE *Empire Review* for May opens with a wail by the Hon. C. W. Sutton over the "humiliating position of the Cape Colony," the humiliation apparently lying in the fact that the Dutch are not sufficiently humiliated. I have noticed elsewhere the paper on "The Flight of the Locust," by Mr. Kitchin. There are two articles on Life Assurance, in one of which the success of American Life offices in London is explained by the fact that they employ large and vigorous agency staffs. The other article explains that whoever wants a safe investment, and is satisfied with 3½ per cent. interest, cannot do better than buy a combined insurance policy and annuity on which he gets that interest during his life and the capital is returned after death. Dr. T. J. Tonkin writes a rather interesting paper on "The Advance of British Influence in Western Africa." From Professor Macnaughton's paper on Canadian universities I quote the following passage as to the imminent swamping of the British element by immigrants from the United States and Europe :—

The stream of emigration is now beginning to flow into the Canadian North-West. Of late years American citizens themselves have been transferring their homesteads thither in considerable numbers. With them a polyglot crowd of Doukhobors, Galicians, Germans, Icelanders, Finlanders, many of them like the Americans, strongly anti-British in sentiment, are daily streaming in to fill up those illimitable plains. The political centre of gravity will some day be west of Winnipeg. The consequences may be serious. The older Canada, as was abundantly proved by her action in the South African War, is loyal to the core. Will the Greater Canada, which is now every day taking shape, be so? This, it seems to me, is the great question for the Empire at present.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May contains no article of exceptional interest. It opens with a paper by Mr. J. A. Spender on "The Liberal Opportunity," in which Mr. Spender pleads for union, and declares that now is the last chance of the party :—

But let us be quite clear in our minds that if the Liberal Party is to exist any longer as we have known it the effort must be now or never. A third successive defeat at a general election would in all probability lead to a definite disruption among its rank and file, and would certainly leave its front bench in a desperate plight. It is a weakness now for the first time being revealed in our constitutional system that short of a return to power for however short a time, an opposition party has no means of renewing its leaders. Even in its worst days the Conservative Party contrived to secure short tenures of office which enabled it to replenish its front bench and present itself to the public as a reorganised party. The Liberal Party has now been longer continuously out of office than any party since the Reform Bill, and for officially recognised leaders is obliged to rely on the survivors of a ministry which came into existence eleven years ago. Not a few of the difficulties of the party are already attributable to this cause alone.

A RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT KABUL.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger writes on this subject. He is, of course, opposed to allowing Russia to have a representative anywhere in Afghanistan, and he thinks that the plea that Kabul is unsafe, even for an English representative, is, apart from the fact that Afghanistan is within our sphere of influence, a good answer to the Russians. We should have to experiment with a British agent at Kabul before we tolerated representatives of foreign powers. However, Mr. Boulger does not think Russia's move in this direction is meant seriously. It is only a demand put forward by the Tsar's Government, which can be abandoned in return for concessions elsewhere.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Dr. Dillon contributes a paper on the Bagdad Railway, which would have great importance if the question of our participation were still open. He is opposed to such participation, and insists that the railway is essentially a German scheme. But he does not think that we should oppose or attempt to wreck it. It is a work of civilisation :—

Putting therefore aside all petty feelings of jealousy, it would be wise not indeed to make all the sacrifices, commercial or political, demanded, but to refrain from thwarting the success of the railway, to offer no discouragement to British capitalists ready to risk their money in the venture, and even to provide a terminus at Koweit on the condition too vaguely touched upon by Mr. Balfour, that the influence accorded to Great Britain should be proportionate to the value of those services and the magnitude of her interests.

A DEFENCE OF MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Mr. Robert Donald contributes his second paper on Municipal Trading. He maintains that municipal trading can be justified on the general business principle adopted by great private firms of making everything they require themselves. As it is, every department of a municipality must necessarily carry out a certain amount of direct labour in executing street works, repairs, etc. :—

Municipal tramways are again an enterprise which must be accompanied by a certain amount of direct labour if the full advantage industrially is to be reaped. Tramway companies have their own car-repairing sheds, and sometimes build their own cars. Similarly municipalities must also have their own car sheds, as repairing is continuous and is more economically carried out directly than by contractors. The fact that they have repairing shops leads some of them to undertake the

construction of cars, the greater proportion of the parts of which are bought in the market ready to be fitted together. They construct cars but do not manufacture them. If municipal tramways are to be judged from the financial results, and comparisons made between company and municipal ownership, then it is clear that both should have equal opportunities for economical management.

As for the growth of municipal indebtedness being greater than the growth of the National Debt, Mr. Donald points out with justice that the municipal debt merely represents money invested for productive purposes, whereas the National Debt almost altogether represents money lost.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

BESIDES Mark Twain's reply to Mrs. Eddy on the subject of "Christian Science," the only article calling for separate notice in the April *North American* is "An American Business Man's" outspoken onslaught on the Monroe Doctrine.

SHIPPING AND SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor writes one of his usual solid articles for the purpose of convincing the American public that Britain does not owe her maritime pre-eminence to State subsidies. The mail subventions paid to British shipping companies are really only freight remuneration, with this difference, that the conditions are much more exacting than in the case of ordinary freight. The naval subventions can only be gained by the owners first incurring large expenditure, and leaving no mercantile profit whatever. In reply to Mr. Cramp, who maintained that the old American lines were purposely destroyed by the British Government, which granted subsidies to British lines, Mr. Taylor has no difficulty in showing that the opposite was the case. The American boats failed for various reasons, one being their great initial cost.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

Mr. J. C. Bracq writes on "The French Side of the Newfoundland Difficulty," pointing out the strict legality of France's position. As to the practical question, he maintains that the French rights in Newfoundland are of immense value. They furnish able, well-trained men, with sea instincts of many generations in the blood, for naval service, and thus increase the naval strength of the nation. He argues that the fact that the Newfoundlanders refuse to arbitrate is evidence that they are in the wrong.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Erastus Wiman writes an article on "Canada's Growing Commercial Independence," in which he says that the refusal of the United States to renew the old Reciprocity Treaty has been the greatest service ever done to Canada, as it was this which enabled her to come forward into active competition with the United States in the markets of the world. Canada is now in many respects better equipped for industrial combat than the United States. She has rich coal mines both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, while the United States has no coal fields on the shores of either ocean. Canada is also magnificently furnished with water power. The paper-pulp area comprises 450 million acres, is sufficient to supply the world with paper stock for ages to come, and rich iron ores abound the whole way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The political effect of these factors is that annexation to the United States is universally unpopular in Canada. The Canadians propose to shape their own future in developing what they regard as the greatest country under the sun.

CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* for April is a distinctly interesting number. The first plate is given to a character sketch of Archbishop Temple. He is declared to resemble Arnold, of Rugby. Strong and rugged was his character, yet he possessed "infinite tender-heartedness." In dealing with Ritualists, he failed through want of appreciation of their theological attitude. He was not a theologian. Duty, work—that was his solution of all problems.

Missionary problems are prominent. The West Indian negro is described as guilty of the most abnormal forms of vice, the continuation of old African customs, and of the most callous cruelty. He is said to be unable to realise the value or meaning of words. These defects are not due to slavery. Slavery, with its discipline, has had a beneficial effect. The race has simply not yet emerged from childhood. The hope for the future lies in the proper training of the young. The methods of missions to Hindus are discussed by a writer who evidently has had much experience in the mission field. He admits that the Gospel at present in India is an exotic. Converts show no power of independent evangelism. He holds that both the diffused and the concentrated methods must be followed, but urges that the concentrated mission should be the chief objective, leaving claim from without to elicit the necessary diffusion. He reviews in this light the failures of the Jesuit Xavier and the Lutheran Schwartz, and the success of Carey.

A retrospect of the relations of England and Rome in the Middle Ages elicits from the reviewer the frank acknowledgment that not only English canonists but also English Primates, from the Norman Conquest onwards to the Reformation, regarded themselves as in a very real sense subordinate to Rome.

There is a survey of the criticism of the synoptic Gospels and their structure, and of the earliest versions of the Gospels in Syriac. The needs of South London are made the plea for the liberal endowment of a separate Southwark bishopric.

THE CENTURY.

THE May number is an exceptionally good one. Mr. Schneider's reminiscences of intimacy with the Sultan of Morocco claim separate notice, as also does Miss Fallows' "Athletics for College Girls." A most interesting sketch of Thomas Arnold, the son of Arnold of Rugby, who wandered through Liberalism and New Zealand to Roman Catholicism and Ireland, is contributed by W. T. Arnold. This Arnold was the Rugby doctor's favourite son and Matthew Arnold's bosom friend. Mr. Hermann Klein gives a very vivid sketch from personal knowledge of Adelina Patti. Mr. W. S. Harwood describes the success of an economic experiment in Iowa, by which five hundred farmers united to buy at wholesale prices and sell direct at higher figures than those obtained who dealt with middlemen. The business is running on at a million dollars a year, with a capital of no more than twenty-five thousand dollars. Every precaution is taken to prevent its developing into a Trust. No shareholder can hold more than ten shares. Mr. R. S. Baker depicts "the conquest of the forest," by which he means the sawing down of the giant trees in the Cascade Mountains. This is part of a forest which runs, sometimes at a breadth of two hundred miles, from Alaska down to Mexico. Rapidly as the work of destruction goes on, it would take a hundred

and twenty years at the present rate of demolition to exhaust this ever-growing quarry of timber. Mr. H. L. Nelson laments the lot of the President, "the hampered executive," as he calls him. His power is limited by unnecessary demands on his time, and the usurpations of Congress. But as public sentiment increasingly attributes responsibility to the President, power must follow too. Professor Thorndike treats of the careers of scholarly men in America, and gives figures to show that Law and Teaching men get the lion's share of the scholarship of the country to day. The proportion of scholarly men who go into the ministry is steadily declining, from fifty-eight per cent. in 1840 to fourteen per cent. in 1894. As a result the Professor expects that the direction of the people in other than purely religious activities may pass wholly out of the hands of the Church.

EAST AND WEST.

THE April number of *East and West* contains a good many articles of general interest, many of which are quite unconnected with India. Among others we come upon Mr. F. H. Skrine's lecture delivered before the Anglo-Russian Literary Society entitled "Some Phases of Russian History." The Loyal Irishman pleads for Home Rule from a practical point of view. Colonel Dowdon writes upon Protection and Free Trade in a strain which provokes a smile in view of the abandonment of the corn tax. The Recollections of Max Müller are concluded in a paper which contains a pleasant picture of Miss S. D. Collet, the biographer of Ram Mohan Roy. Among the more distinctively Indian papers are Tirumalayya Naidu's essay on Hindu music. Mr. Whish's gives a statement of the Fuel and Fodder reserves in India. The most interesting paper, however, to English readers will probably be that on female education in India, which is written by Mrs. Kantavala, the Director of Vernacular Instruction in Baroda. In India only two out of every hundred girls of school age are in school attendance; whereas in Baroda the number is nearly nine per hundred. The methods by which this immense number has been obtained are thus summarised:—

- (a) Persuasion and sympathy shown by educational officers.
- (b) Establishment of schools within easy reach of people.
- (c) Facilities to admit girls into boys' schools.
- (d) Opening of Zenana-classes for women, Urdu schools for Mahomedan girls, and special schools for girls belonging to hill-tribes and Antyaja people.
- (e) Introduction of compulsory education in a number of villages in the Taluka.
- (f) Offer of scholarships to girls who remain at school after the age of twelve years.
- (g) Adoption of more suitable standards.

Mrs. Kantavala says thousands of girls have been studying in boys' schools in Baroda for years past, and no complaint has ever been received against the system. In addition to the ordinary standard, girls in some schools are taught practical cookery, Sanscrit, drawing, and music.

Harper's Magazine for May is nearly all fiction, but it contains an "Impression of Constantinople," by Mr. Arthur Symons, and an article by Mr. G. W. Ritchey on stellar photography, in which Mr. Ritchey pleads for the creation of an eight-foot reflecting telescope which, he says, would reveal to us a universe three hundred times greater than that which we now know.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for April came in too late for notice. The May number is an interesting one. Mr. H. C. Thompson writes on Kaffir Labour and Kaffir Marriage. He thinks the Labour Question could be solved without having recourse to the expedient of taxing the native's wives, and he says that there is ample margin for an increase of native wages between the Kaffir's 50s. or 60s. a month and the white man's £30. He regards the taxing of polygamy as a dangerous experiment, and thinks it will lead to serious difficulties :—

By all means tax the natives more heavily if £2 be thought insufficient, but let it be a tax that is not antagonistic to tribal custom. All our experience of subject races has taught us (notably so in India) that we should hesitate greatly about doing anything that conflicts with social or religious usage; nothing inflames suspicion so readily, and no suspicion when aroused is so difficult to allay. Why should this experience be disregarded in South Africa?

The wife-tax, as it stands, is a more galling intermeddling with domestic life than we have ever ventured upon in India (which is a polygamous country just as much as South Africa is), and it is surely the very farthest limit to which Government interference should go. A less provocation led to the Indian Mutiny.

LIFE ON MARS.

Mr. A. R. Hinks deals with Mr. Percival Lowell's telescopic investigation of Mars and his theory that the planet is inhabited. Mr. Lowell thinks that the "canals" are certainly artificial, and therefore prove intelligent existence. His theory is that they are constructed for the purpose of irrigation, the melted Polar snows being brought thus down into the inhabited regions. It is, of course, not the canals themselves that we see, but the belt of vegetation which lies on their banks. Mr. Hinks regards all this as a theory. The canals do not run in the directions which would be taken by an engineer; and they have lately been discovered to run right through the so-called "seas" as well as through the supposed dry land. The circular spots at the junctions of the canals, which are supposed to represent towns, are arranged so regularly as to make it necessary to conclude that the canals were made first and the towns created at their junctions.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for May is an excellent number. I have noticed separately Mr. Norman's paper on the "Motor-Bicycle and its Future." "The Day's Work" section is this month devoted to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which is a much less romantic place than most people think. Its chief work is the giving of time to the world, the correction of chronometers, and compiling of nautical tables; and most of its staff are computing clerks, some of whom have never looked into a great telescope in their lives. The chief astronomical work of the Observatory at present is the completion of the photographic chart of the heavens, in which eighteen observatories all over the world have been co-operating.

There are three articles on Wireless Telegraphy, of which the latest system is that of Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Muirhead, which is described by Mr. H. C. Fyfe :—

The main point of difference between the Lodge-Muirhead and the Marconi systems is the manner in which the electrical oscillations are received. The receiving apparatus has been called a coherer, an "electric eye," and a detector. The Lodge-Muirhead coherer, an entirely novel contrivance, consists of a disc of steel rotating on a mercury globe with a film of oil between. The effect of the oscillations is to break down the film of oil, and establish contact between the disc and the

mercury, thus completing the circuit of the receiving instrument. Clockwork mechanism drives the disc and draws the paper slip; when in use the disc is kept in continuous rotation, and the special feature of the coherer is that it decoheres automatically without being tapped.

The paper on "British Cities" is this month devoted to Edinburgh. The Hon. W. R. W. Peel, M.P., begins a series of papers on "The Port of London." There is an article by Mr. John Chartres on "Cremation," from which it appears that this method of disposing of the dead is cheaper as well as more hygienic than burial. Judged by the number of persons cremated, cremation has made most progress in America, after which come Germany and Italy. But the number of persons cremated in all countries up to 1901 is only 31,709. Mr. Chartres says it is not true that cremation would be an incentive to crime. Sir Henry Thompson declared that a crematorium would be the most dangerous place in the world for a murderer to think of sending the poisoned body of his victim.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for April-June is, as usual, made up chiefly of chroniques. There are only three special articles, the first on "The Present Estimate of the Value of Human Life," by Prof. Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, which, as the following passage shows, is a somewhat optimistic production :—

Another most important agent for good is the power of love. Like the element of unselfish labour, it also achieves the wonderful end of eliminating the ego. Here, however, it is not the cause in which we labour, but humankind—the individual or the race—which absorbs our personality. Where love exercises its potent spell, a communion of soul is established which enables man cheerfully to endure the severest hardships and to bring the greatest sacrifices, and which endues his life with sterling value and invests him with a higher and nobler self. So long as human nature is capable of this, it is not wholly under the sway of egotism. Now, as regards substantial tokens of love and of humanity, the nineteenth century may unhesitatingly challenge comparison with former eras. For at what time has the disposition ever been greater to protect the weak, to uplift the down-trodden, to alleviate want, and to provide for all those who, in the words of Fichte, "bear the image of man"? This spirit of love manifests itself, first and foremost, in tangible works. These, it is true, may frequently reveal traces of external and selfish motives; and a species of pharisaism may even be evolved in this way. But the colossal achievements in this direction would nevermore have been recorded had their promoters not been dominated by a certain nobility of sentiment and true devotion; and this nobility of sentiment affords conclusive evidence of a higher standard of human conduct than pessimism is willing to concede.

THE CHEAPEST OF ELECTRIC LAMPS.

In the section on Applied Science Mr. H. H. Suplee gives the following description of the new mercury-vapour electric lamp, the invention of Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt :—

This lamp consists of a tube from which the air has been exhausted, and which is provided with an electric terminal at each end. The negative electrode is at the lower end of the tube, which is formed in a bulb shape and contains mercury. When a direct electric current is passed through the tube the vapour of mercury becomes incandescent, and a blue-white light is emitted. Although the light is entirely lacking in red rays, this is an objection only because of the peculiar colour deceptions which appear; but since it is the red rays which are injurious to the eye-sight, their absence is not altogether an evil. The great advantage of the light lies in its high efficiency, the consumption of electric energy being only about one-seventh of that required to produce an equivalent illumination in the ordinary incandescent lamp.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE May number contains some rather technical articles. That by Mr. Fred. M. Kimball upon the use of the small electric motor in the machine shop is very instructive, and shows the immense strides made by the motor in this sort of work. At first there was little done with electric motors, but after a pause of several years their introduction has been rapid. A great deal is owing to printers for this. Mr. Kimball says :—

Printers, in particular, were eager to adopt the new method of operating their presses, and it is to the owners of large printing establishments that the opportunity of demonstrating the utility of the electric motor, and thus making it attractive to other users of machinery, is very largely due.

Before long, however, the possibilities of eliminating much of the head shafting, main shafting, and heavy belts in large manufacturing establishments, by means of sectional power distribution from electric motors, became so apparent that many manufacturing companies put in electric generating plants :—

The general results from all these undertakings were of the most satisfactory character, and the demand for motors and accessories increased from year to year at an astonishing rate. Four or five years ago the demands for products of American manufacture began to expand to such an extent that it became necessary for factory managers to make a special and more vigorous study than ever before of the problem as to how they might increase the product of their various shops or factories without adding new machinery, taking the time to rearrange their buildings or building new ones.

The art of motor design and construction, says Mr. Kimball, has progressed to that point to-day when, from a purely technical standpoint, almost any problem in motor application may be readily solved, and a suitable motor designed and built which will produce the required results. The chief advantage which the motor offers is the ease with which different speeds can be attained with the minimum of trouble. There is also a considerable saving in cost, which Mr. Kimball proves by giving several examples. He does not advocate complete electric control in most cases :—

There are, undoubtedly, circumstances where the installation of such apparatus is justifiable, but the greater number of ordinary cases may perhaps be better served by a control partially electrical and partially mechanical, or electro-mechanical.

Mr. Kimball concludes with a plea for profit-sharing :—

I believe that nothing would make for better results in causing machine tools to be handled intelligently and kept at their highest point of productive efficiency than to introduce more widely in shops and factories some method of profit sharing whereby the workman might receive a sensible reward proportioned to the exercise of extraordinary care, judgment, and faithfulness in his endeavour to obtain the maximum quantity of perfect work.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Mr. M. Cokely writes upon the harmonising of organised labour with organised capital. He says :—

Labour, when organised to the extent to which it now aims, will hardly show sufficient prudence and toleration to command the confidence of business interests. For that reason organised capital sufficiently generous and wise to recognise the just rights of labour, and strong enough to resist its arrogance, is a necessity. Since we must have organisation, the better both sides are equipped in that respect the less liability of strife, owing to fear of each other. Prudence is the child of fear.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A member of the telegraph corps stationed in Moroland contributes a short article which tells very little

about the methods employed by the corps, but a good deal about the way in which the individual members thereof live. The old Spanish forts are apparently the best headquarters for the telegraphist, as the Spanish took every precaution to protect their telegraph and signal towers. The signal men have three enemies to deal with. The ladrone Moros chop out sections of the line and use the wire on their farms. The enemy chop down the poles and fell trees across the wires and the like. The white ants in a few months eat away the woodwork of the poles, which then topple over.

PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

THE chief article in the May number is contributed by Sir William Laird Clowes. It deals with the relative importance of offensive and defensive qualities in men-of-war, and the conclusions to which such an eminent authority arrives are bound to create considerable feeling of uneasiness everywhere. His chief point is that too much attention is devoted to defensive, and too little to offensive, armament. He advocates that the armour used should be 6-in. Krupp steel, which he calculates would keep out forty of every forty-one projectiles that hit the ship. It is vain and useless to pile on armour. Any battleship in existence can be put out of action by gunfire alone, and yet all her heaviest armour may remain intact. It is when immense barbets and armour 12 in. and 14 in. is used that the defensive features of a ship assume undue predominance and prejudice the offensive value of the craft. Sir William says :—

I think, in short, that heavy armament and good gunnery will always compensate, largely if not absolutely, for lack of very heavy armour. It is only another way of expressing the generally accepted formula that a vigorous offensive is the best defence. That formula is the secret of all effective strategy ; it is hardly less the secret of all effective tactics.

A SUGGESTION FOR COALING.

This problem has not yet been squarely faced, but what is required is fast colliers of considerable size, provided with appliances which enable them to coal men-of-war with safety and a certain degree of speed. The writer thus describes some coaling experiments he witnessed at sea :—

A man-of-war took a collier in tow, and, by means of tackles from her mizzen-mast to the foremast of the collier, improvised a kind of sagging aerial railway, along which she hauled infrequent bags of coal on to her quarterdeck. When the tow-line slackened, as happened sometimes, the bag which was upon its way was plunged into the water, and half the coal was washed out of it, while the force of the sea checked the bag itself and almost tore it to pieces. Of course, that primitive arrangement was terribly tedious and unsatisfactory ; yet how much better would it have worked if the collier, instead of the man-of-war, had been made the towing ship. In that case, supposing the bags to have touched the water, they would have been helped on their way instead of checked ; and the man-of-war would have coaled over the fore-castle, and not over the nice clean quarterdeck. I believe that it did not occur to anyone concerned to suggest the making of the change.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Editor describes the visit of the Institute of Electrical Engineers to Northern Italy. The monthly biographies are of Sir W. Laird Clowes and Mr. Michael Langridge. Mr. H. C. Marillier writes upon the Lodge-Muirhead system of wireless telegraphy. Workshop practice and the laying out of engineers' workshops also form the subject of articles.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is gradually undergoing a transformation. In the new number there are no fewer than five signed articles, one of which is illustrated; there is, besides, a map. Sooner or later the old *Quarterly*, once so savage and Tatar-like, bids fair to blossom out into a cross between the *Connoisseur* and the *Nineteenth Century*.

WHAT MONTESQUIEU OWED TO ENGLAND.

The first article—a long one, over thirty pages—is written by Mr. J. Churton Collins. It is entitled "Montesquieu in England." The article, which is very interesting, is for the purpose of showing that Montesquieu's visit to England transformed him. Before he came here he wrote the Persian Letters, after he had been in England he wrote his "Esprit des Lois." Mr. Collins recalls the fact that Montesquieu said that Germany was made to travel in, Italy to sojourn in, France to live in, and England to think in. It was the study of our institutions, manners and customs that supplied him with material for the production of his great work. It was here that he learnt and understood what liberty meant intellectually, imperially, politically and socially. On the conclusions that he drew were founded most of the generalisations which have made him immortal. It is not too much to say that the "Esprit des Lois" would either never have seen the light, or would have appeared without many of its most shining parts, had Montesquieu never set foot on our shores.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.

This article, which is illustrated by a map, pleads for a reduction of tariffs which would eventually lead to an increase of revenue. The reviewer hopes some day for a universal shilling rate throughout the Empire, and, pending the realisation of that ideal, the adoption of identical rates for all stations on a given system would have many advantages. He shrinks from the suggestion of the taking over of existing cables by the State, but he thinks that on commercial and strategic grounds the Government should, as far as lies in its power, encourage and facilitate the establishment of auxiliary lines of communication in various directions, such as would link together all important points of the British Empire, and adequately guard against the rupture of communications in any direction.

OUR LEPROUS EMPIRE.

The writer of an article on leprosy says that leprosy in an endemic form exists in practically all our possessions beyond the seas. It is not limited to tropical and sub-tropical regions. It is pretty generally distributed throughout the African Continent, it is very prevalent in the West Indies. So that the problem of leprosy is not one of the least of the many burdens which the white man has to bear. In dealing with this disease, prevention is to be aimed at rather than cure; but it can be cured, or at least may become spontaneously arrested in its development and flicker out. Among Europeans, satisfactory results may be obtained by removal to a temperate climate, coupled with good food, hygiene, and the use of certain drugs. In England leprosy does not flourish, and, although there are lepers here, they have never been known to communicate it to anyone else. The importation of East Indian coolies has led to an increase of the disease in British Guiana.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT WESTMINSTER.

In an article entitled "Byzantium or Ravenna," Mr. Reginald Blomfield declares that modern architecture

seems incapable of progress excepting in a circle. The latest lead, he says, has been given by Mr. Bentley's splendid Cathedral at Westminster. The architect sought his inspirations in Byzantine art, and the result is probably the finest church built in England since the days of Wren. He started, not from the outside but from within, with a great scheme of construction, which he proceeded to realise in his own way with all the resources of his immense knowledge. It is almost too soon to say whether this is the first work of a new order, or the last work of an old. It is a work done in the spirit of Byzantium, and it seems to the reviewer that this is what is most wanted in modern architecture.

THE LONDON EDUCATION BILL.

It is a welcome illustration of the dissatisfaction excited even in the most Conservative quarters with the education policy of the Government that the *Quarterly Review* cannot stand the London Education Bill. It concludes a long article upon the Education Act by expressing its grave misgivings about the London Bill as follows:—

It seems doubtful whether the Government, in attempting to conciliate a number of interests, have not set up too wide and heterogeneous a combination; whether the borough councils should be represented at all upon the central authority; and whether a body in which the County Council representatives are in so distinct a minority is not likely to fall out with its superior. At all events, in the proportions of representation on the educational committee, as at present proposed, there is a very serious departure from one of the fundamental principles of the Act of 1902.

THE REFORM OF THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The *Quarterly*, abandoning its natural rôle of defender of all existing institutions, devotes an article to an exposition of the faults and short-comings of the British Consular System. After going point by point through its indictment it says:—

We claim to have shown that the whole system stands in urgent need of thorough reform; and that need was never so great as to-day, when our commerce is threatened on all sides, as it never has been before, by active, enterprising, and intelligent rivals. The materials for that reform are ready to hand. We assert that public economy has in this particular instance been carried to a point at which it ceases to be compatible with efficiency, and becomes the worst form of extravagance. But we have also shown that, even if no addition is made to the present parsimonious votes, the nation should and can obtain a better, far better, return for its outlay than it now gets.

THE ISLAND OF SCHOLARS AND OF SAINTS.

The writer of an article upon Irish University Education begins by recalling the early glories of Ireland. He says:—

During the centuries when the Roman Empire lay helpless beneath the hosts of barbaric invaders, and the night of the Middle Ages had settled down upon continental Europe, Irish scholars preserved and perpetuated the tradition of learning; and Ireland, as a writer of the ninth century expresses it, despising the dangers of the deep, migrated with almost her whole train of philosophers, destined to rekindle the lamp of learning in the new foundations of Salerno, Bologna, and Paris. The country was covered with prosperous schools; students came from Great Britain and from the Continent in "fleet-loads," and Ireland acquired the proud title of *insula doctorum et sanctorum*.

From this it is a considerable come down to discuss the various schemes brought forward for completing the Irish University system. The reviewer says:—

If the colleges of the reconstituted University of Dublin are not to be "temples to the demon of religious strife," the concordat which now prolongs the evil existence of the Royal University must be abolished. The government must be left

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in the hands of academic men; a balance between the creeds on the board of examiners must not be demanded; there must be no suspicion of clerical pretensions unduly to extend the boundaries of "faith and morals."

THE CURSE OF PROTECTION.

In the review of Mr. Haggard's book on British Agriculture the *Quarterly* takes up a very strong line against protection in any shape or form. It says:—

The era of protection, as we read the history of those times, is inseparably associated with violent fluctuations in prices, widespread suffering, agrarian outrages and discontent, high rents for landlords, huge profits for farmers, starvation wages and pauperism for the labourers. Its record is the praise of hundreds and the curse of millions.

The curse of protection, however, still afflicts the land. The reviewer says:—

But the hardship to agriculturists is that protection still flourishes in favour of every class except themselves. It is protection that has saddled agricultural land with the load of onerous expenditure for Imperial services. It is protection that, as compensation for the artificially high prices of agricultural produce, suffered personally to escape its share of the burden of local taxation. Above all, it is the protection which railway rates establish in favour of foreigners that drives English producers out of their own markets at home. If these three inequalities were redressed, we believe that English farming might yet have before it a period of quiet, hard-working prosperity, equally distributed among the three classes most directly interested in the oldest of our national industries.

A MILTONIAN ROMANCE.

Mr. W. J. Mackail describes at some length a Latin romance entitled "Nova Solyma, or Jerusalem Regained." The reviewer thinks that it was not written by Milton, but by one of the Miltonian circle. This New Jerusalem is a terrestrial, matter-of-fact city. The Jews are supposed to have been converted to Christianity in Jerusalem, which, rebuilt as a modern capital, has become the seat of a flourishing Christian community. It is distinguished, above all, for the thoroughness and excellence of education which it provides for its rulers and citizens. The story is a long-winded one of no interest, but the political and theological discussions are not without interest.

THE MACEDONIAN MAZE.

The writer of the Macedonian article attributes the greater part of the trouble in Macedonia to the adroit and unscrupulous exploitation of popular discontent by Bulgarian ambition. The Christian peasantry have long been suffering from political subjection, economic exhaustion and social degradation. They fall a ready prey to the Macedonian Committee—a company of aspirants to the crown of immortality earned by other people's martyrdom. The reviewer maintains that no settlement has any chance of success unless due regard is paid to the Greek and Albanian elements in the problem. The only solution of the problem is dissolution, but this is improbable owing to the irreconcilable interests of outsiders. The reviewer fears that a crisis may occur at any moment which may force Russia to take the field.

Other articles deal with the poetry of John Gower, the Provincial Mind, which is described by George Street, and Hellenism in the East.

THE hot baths of Tiberias are still resorted to. M. A. H. Allen, in the *Sunday at Home*, reports on six weeks' experience there. He says few Europeans avail themselves of the virtue of the springs, but the natives crowd to them in summer.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The principal paper in the *Westminster Review* is Mrs. Elmy's "Women's Lost Citizenship," which is noticed elsewhere.

PROGRESS BACKWARD IN HOUSING.

Mr. Evelyn Ansell launches a somewhat audacious article concerning the housing of the people in London. He makes the surprising report:—

With 235,000 houses built in 1850-1870 the number of squares formed was 68, and the length of the new streets was 1,072 miles. The number of houses since built is over 500,000, the number of squares formed is but 41 (and of these only a miserable seven since '89), and these 500,000 houses are crowded into 1,372 miles of streets—but little greater mileage (only 300 more) than the less than a quarter of a million houses built during the earlier period. Progress has halved the breathing space! O sanitation! O humbug!

He urges that a duly authorised public body be empowered to secure lands under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts at approximately their present value. He would create a circular belt of open spaces, at least a quarter of a mile wide, at a radius of about six miles from Charing Cross. He would prohibit building upon public squares and upon all existing fore-courts.

HOW "DE BLOWITZ" MADE HIS NAME.

"Observer" gives his account of "the mysterious Monsieur de Blowitz":—

His original name was Oppert, and not Blowitz. Blowitz was the name of the townlet in Bohemia where he was born. Oppert, Oppert, and Opp are various forms of a Jewish name which at first was Oppenheimer; that is, a man from Oppenheim, in Rhenish Hesse. It has been the frequent habit of Germans of Hebrew descent to assume towns' names.

When taking up his abode in France, Oppert soon called himself "Oppert de Blowitz." This might mean either a person of aristocratic descent, or one that hails from a town called Blowitz. The transition to "M. de Blowitz" was then easy enough.

After becoming a convert to Roman Catholicism under the Second French Empire, he received, through episcopal intercession, the regular Governmental permission to change his name of Oppert into that of "de Blowitz." Henceforth, dropping his pre-name, which is said to have been Abraham, he, in apparently high aristocratic fashion, used no Christian name at all, but was from then figuring before the world, in simple grandeur, as Mons. de Blowitz.

HOW AUSTRIA SOLVES THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

Noel Buxton, writing on freedom and servitude in the Balkans, reports that in Bulgaria the schoolmaster is compelled by law to take his pupils on Sunday afternoon for a natural history ramble. He reports "the splendid achievement" of the Austrian Government in Bosnia:—

Thirty years ago, Moslem, Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic lived in perpetual and blood-stained feud; now their children sit together in the school, the rival clerics collect their followers in different rooms during the hour for religious teaching (content that the "atmosphere" should at other times be merely patriotic), and then the rival sectarians, so lately at war, gather again for playtime in the school-yard.

He tells of a young Englishman going to the Balkans in search of health for a weak throat, to whom the late Turkish Ambassador laconically replied, "It is not a very good place for throats." Mr. Buxton remarks on the contrast between the free and the enslaved provinces. Entering Turkey, he says, you leave prosperity and beauty at once. He bears witness to the deplorable oppression of the Christian population.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, whose editor has just been appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury, contains an article on "National Security," which is much more ministerial than might have been expected—even under the present circumstances. Considering the independent judgment of the *Edinburgh*, it is a great disappointment to find such an article as this, which is a weak and ineffective attempt to bolster up Mr. Brodrick's Army Scheme.

THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

The first article in this number is devoted to a very laudatory review of Mr. Edward Armstrong's biography of Charles V. "Mr. Armstrong," says the reviewer, "does more than any previous writer to make the century live for his readers. He is so impartial that after a close scrutiny we have no further knowledge of his religious opinions or beliefs at the end than we had at the beginning." Charles V. never learnt mathematics till he was over thirty years, but he was a free-trader before his time. At the age of fifty he was a worn out old man, and at fifty-five he retired to a monastery. Mr. Armstrong thinks the chief cause of this premature decay was the fact that he was not able to chew his food by reason of the protrusion of his lower jaw. Although he could chew nothing, he ate everything, bolting huge slabs of beef, mutton, and other meat twice or thrice every day. At dinner he used to drink five quarts of Rhine wine. The article is a very interesting one, and full of too much forgotten facts. Take, as an instance, the statement that in 1543 France, the Sultan and the Pope being allied together against Charles V., Barbarossa sold the population of Nice as slaves in the market-place at Toulon, and on retiring home he carried off 14,000 of the inhabitants of the Riviera into slavery—not bad for the ally of the Pope.

HOW TO IMPROVE ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The article on English Agriculture is a review of Mr. Rider Haggard's "Rural England," not altogether sympathetic. The reviewer somewhat scoffs at Mr. Haggard's panacea of an agricultural parcel post, and thus sums up his own wisdom:—

We must accept prices as they are, and meet them by cheapening the cost of production through improved methods and by co-operation for the purchase of the requirements of the farm. At the same time, we must secure the highest market price by producing the best article and combining to meet the requirements of the trade; and to secure labour we must, as far as possible, give the labourer a personal interest in his work. There is nothing disheartening in the outlook for agriculture in this country, although the croakings and forebodings of some friends might make us think so. A stern determination to succeed, come what may, combined with a firm belief that success can be attained, is what is required, and, above all, a greater spirit of self-reliance and less dependence on State aid. Then, if despondency is banished, and changed conditions are recognised, all will be well with British agriculture.

EXPANSION AND EXPENDITURE.

The article under this head deals with Mr. Hobson's "Imperialism," Mr. Carnegie's "Rectorial Address," Mr. Kidd's "Control of the Tropics," and one or two other works. The reviewer admits the truth of Mr. Hobson's statement that, despite the vast additions made to British possessions in the last twenty-five years, there has been a hardly perceptible increase in the value of British trade with them. Our trade has gone up in countries not under our flag; it has comparatively declined in our new colonies. On the whole, the reviewer is hopeful, and says there is singularly little food for pessimistic reflection

either in the commercial situation as it is to-day or in the fiscal system which has so well responded to an unprecedented strain. To adopt any of the nostrums of the Protectionists would invite aggression by uniting the world against us as a common enemy.

LA REVUE.

La Revue for April 1st opens with M. Leroy-Beaulieu's paper on the Emperor Nicholas's Manifesto, which I noticed in advance last month. Professor Angelo Mosso writes on "Physical Education in the Universities." He deals chiefly with American and English Universities, and regards their athleticism as an almost unmixed blessing. On the Continent, the German Universities are farthest ahead in this respect, but the writer's country, Italy, is backward, and he regards physical culture as absolutely essential to prevent the degeneration of the Italian governing classes. While in England members of the learned societies are physically superior to the labouring class, in Italy the educated classes are much inferior physically to the peasants. The effect of better food is destroyed by lack of exercise. There is an illustrated article by M. G. Savitch on Mr. G. F. Watts. Mr. Henry Paris writes on "The Theatrical Proletariat in Germany," and points out how much better provided for are the lower ranks of the theatrical profession in Germany than in France.

THE SCENT OF FLOWERS.

The second number of *La Revue* for April contains two articles on "L'Angleterre Armée" by English writers, in neither of which is there anything new for English readers. M. Blanchon writes on "The Perfume of Flowers." He says that most perfumes are in reality excitants which stimulate and then provoke a reaction; that is, a weakness equal to the quantity of power employed at the moment of excitation. Perfumes, in fact, act as alcohol acts. Their chief virtue is their antiseptic quality. The bacilli of typhoid have been killed in from twelve to eighty minutes by different essences. Scent-giving flowers are not, as is often stated, bad in sick-rooms. But they should be chosen in view of their effect on the nervous system or of their antiseptic qualities. Growing flowers are the best. Flowers with delicate perfumes act favourably on the nervous system.

MESSENGERS TO MARS.

Mr. A. Le Mée writes on the fascinating subject of "Interplanetary Communications," meaning thereby the actual transportation of human beings to other planets. The problem is, of course, practically insoluble, but Mr. Le Mée merely enquires whether there is any theoretical difficulty against it, and says there is not. At present the only conceivable way is Jules Verne's; that is, the construction of a gigantic cannon with force sufficient to overcome the earth's attraction. Mr. Le Mée maintains that, provided such a cannon could be built, the mere aiming at another planet presents no difficulty, and he thinks that human beings in a shell might survive the first shock if slow powder was used. He also argues ingeniously that the collision at high speed between the shell and the planet aimed at might be prevented by having internal mechanism in the shell for retarding its movement. He takes also a sanguine view as to the possibility of human beings finding supportable conditions on some of the planets.

THE *Woman at Home* for May contains a remarkably beautiful portrait of Mrs. Asquith, as well as portraits of Lady Warwick and Lady Curzon.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Garién's very thoughtful paper on the way in which France has lately taken in hand the care and the amelioration of her juvenile criminals.

The place of honour is given to M. Raffalovich's elaborate analysis of the new German tariff. The writer, who has made a thorough study of the subject, considers that Germany has now made a retrograde movement, and that the Continent is on the eve of a tariff war, every country which has been affected by the new German Customs being likely to retaliate whenever and however it be possible. This is specially true of Russia, but many of the minor countries are also preparing a peaceable revenge. This is particularly noticeable in Italy, in Switzerland and in Sweden, also in Austria-Hungary. Time will show, says the writer significantly, whether the German Government was wise in putting aside the comparatively liberal laws inaugurated by Caprivi, and whether it would not have been wiser to at any rate remain stationary rather than give in to the pressure brought about by the Agrarian party.

In lighter vein is a paper concerning the coming St. Louis Exhibition, which is to be opened a year hence, and for which, it will be remembered, the Prince of Wales was lately appointed head of the British Commission. There is something strange in the thought that only a hundred years ago the State of Missouri was French; indeed, the very name of the town where the Exhibition is going to be held is indicative of its beginnings. At the present time the population of St. Louis includes, roughly speaking, half a million native Americans, 58,000 Germans, 19,000 Irishmen, 5,000 Englishmen, and, pitiful to say, 1,000 Frenchmen. St. Louis is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Mississippi. The town is celebrated even in America for its beautiful gardens and parks, the Missouri Botanical Gardens containing one of the finest horticultural collections in the world—the gift to the town of an Englishman, Mr. Henry Shaw, a Sheffield man, who, born with the century, only died in 1889. The Exhibition is to be held in the splendid piece of ground known as Forest Park. All over America the greatest interest has been taken in what promises to be the most beautiful, if not the largest, of the World's Fairs ever seen in the United States. Under the title of "The Latin Alliance" is published a curious and suggestive article concerning what the writer hopes will be a future alliance among the Latin races, to render the balance even with the much-talked-of Anglo-Saxon racial alliance. He points out that the Latins are gradually disappearing from Europe; from Italy alone a steady flood of emigration to the Southern American States goes relentlessly on, and in some twenty years close on three million Italians have left their native country. The writer bitterly regrets that no effort was made to direct these hard-working folk towards Northern Africa, Tunis, or Algiers.

To certain English readers the most notable article in the *Nouvelle Revue* is entitled "Z. A. S. M.," for it tells the whole story of the Netherlands South African Railway from the point of view of those unfortunate investors who, whatever their nationality, are certainly to be pitied. As those people interested in the matter are only too well aware, this country has refused to accept responsibility in regard to those bondholders who invested in the Z. A. S. M. stock after the outbreak of the South African War, and this although it is admitted that the railway is first and foremost a Dutch enterprise. On the side of the bondholders is the great jurist, Professor Meili, who has more than once been employed by the British Government when its own interests were in question.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *Revue de Paris* is a paper, noticed elsewhere, which attempts to give some idea of how the various forms of the Christian religion are protected in the Turkish Empire.

The French intellectual public seem to take every year more and more interest in what goes on in this country, and two long articles in the *Revue de Paris* deal with the new Education Bill. The writer does not put forward his own views, but it is clear that he leans to the idea that the time will come when the British people will accept the Colonial Compromise. He declares that many Churchmen who wish to see Mr. Balfour's Bill passed in its entirety are inclined to accept the Compromise as a way of obtaining what they wish.

All those interested either directly or indirectly in theatrical management should make a point of reading M. Antoine's remarkable paper on the actual production of a play, especially with reference to the setting of each act. The writer is himself perhaps the most skilful of stage managers now living; accordingly his views are of the first importance, and it is curious to note that he deprecates too much realism in the matter of furniture, trees, fires, and so on. Much space is devoted to the question of lighting, for M. Antoine considers that the question of lighting a platform or a theatre stage to be of capital importance, and one which should be the subject of more thought and consideration than any other concerned with the mounting of plays. Yet another article which touches on the theatrical and musical world deals with a side of Berlioz seldom described—that is, his life as a critic and journalist. During twenty-eight years the really great composer—for so he truly was—was glad to earn £4 a month by writing notices concerning the work of his friends and rivals; and when finally his talent became sufficiently recognised for him to make his living by the sale of his musical compositions, and by their production, he wrote a pathetic letter in which he mentioned his extreme joy at being able to give up his literary work.

Those who have read Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," or who are familiar with the famous love-letters of Mdlle. de Lespinasse, of which a translation has lately been published, will turn with special interest to M. de Ségur's excellent biographical paper on the Comte de Guibert, the hero of one of the most curious and pathetic of the world's true romances. A brilliant and delightful talker, a brave soldier, and a clever writer on military affairs, it is clear that Guibert possessed that intangible fascination which seems to produce so strong an effect on the contemporaries of any man or any woman who can claim it as an attribute. So great was his reputation that even Marie Antoinette caused him to be presented to her, and she found him so delightful that she arranged that a play written by him, and which was in no sense a very remarkable work, should be produced at Court. But, as M. de Ségur truly says, the Comte de Guibert, however remarkable he may have been, would have been by now quite forgotten, had it not been that he inspired perhaps the most wonderful series of love-letters ever written in the French language.

Other articles consist of a very vivid and charmingly written account of a sixteenth-century mystery play, entitled "The Sacrifice of Abraham," which was acted in the year 1535 in Crete; of a highly technical article concerning the production of cold, and dealing with Professor Dewar's inventions and discoveries; of a paper describing the life and adventures of one of Louis the Thirteenth's guardsmen; and Madame Judith Gautier continues her reminiscences of her famous father and his wide circle of friends.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April is of no slight interest, though we miss any reference to the King's visit to France.

M. Charnes devotes a large part of his *chronique* in the second April number to a discussion of the recrudescence of the Dreyfus affair. He points out that M. Jaurès desires that the secret *dossier* should be opened, because the Socialist party in France would benefit by the reopening of the *affaire*, and the consequent disorganisation, not only among the other parties in the State, but also in the country itself. M. Charnes adds some striking sentences, in which he shows how the revolutionary element in France would turn the resulting confusion to account in their campaign against both the Church and the Army.

It is impossible to do more than refer briefly to the two important articles on the striking administrative work which France has done in Algeria, contributed by a writer who does not give his name. The recent visit of President Loubet lends additional interest to these papers, which are by no means conceived in the vein of unrestrained panegyric to which, it is to be feared, Englishmen have become accustomed in regard to their Colonial Empire. For example, the writer condemns severely the sudden introduction of French law and French judicial administration into Algeria. As for the officials, he makes the significant remark that a knowledge of the language and customs of the country should be made an essential qualification, and that the officials should have fixity of tenure, and should not be chosen in order to satisfy this or that personage.

Among other articles may be mentioned one by the veteran, M. Ollivier, in which he shows that in 1866 Germany and Italy were really the aggressors against Austria, and that Bismarck could never have accomplished this, which was, so to speak, the first brick in the structure of the future German Empire, without the assistance, or, at any rate, the benevolent neutrality, of Napoleon III. Though every consideration of policy and interest should have warned the Emperor, his fatal affection for Italy prevented him from interfering with Bismarck's designs. It is only too certain that if he had there would have been no Franco-German War. M. Lapauze contributes an interesting paper on the Academy of France at Rome, with reference to its centenary; and M. Banet-Rivet discusses the evolution of industrial chemistry.

The Arena.

In the *Arena* for April the Hon. Samuel M. Jones contributes "A Plea for Simpler Living," in which he lays great stress upon the fact that the majority of people eat too much for health. He says that when ill he has himself fasted as long as for five days, taking nothing but water, and by that means cured himself. For more than a year he has never eaten more than two meals a day, omitting breakfast altogether, and often making a meal of rye bread and cheese.

Mr. H. C. Sheaffer writes "A Study in Advertising," in which he says that 600,000,000 dols. is spent on advertising in America every year, or twice the annual value of the wheat crop. Mr. Sheaffer says that one American magazine charges 4,000 dols. for a page advertisement, and he maintains that this is cheap advertising, as the magazine in question circulates 950,000 copies. He declares, however, that there are probably not more than a thousand magazine advertisers in the whole country.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

AN anonymous article on "Providence and the Fall of the Temporal Power" occupies the place of honour in the Liberal-Catholic *Rassegna Nazionale* (April 1st), and has attracted all the more attention that it is believed to be from the pen of an ecclesiastic. It opens with the assertion that if there is one fact that stands out in common opinion and through historical evidence as being desired, or at least permitted, by divine Providence, it is the fall of the Temporal Power. After giving a short historical sketch of the events leading up to 1870, the anonymous writer sums up the actual position as follows:—

The King governs Italy, the Pope governs the Church. Never has the Pope found himself so free in the administration of the Church as in these years of deprivation of the Temporal Power. The experiment has continued for thirty years. And Rome? Rome, far from suffering any ill effects from this co-existence within her walls of two supreme and diverse authorities, profits through the presence of both one and the other; she enjoys all the advantages of being the capital of a great political kingdom without losing those of being the capital of the Catholic world. In little over thirty years Rome has doubled her population.

Only a majority of the nation could restore the Temporal Power to-day, and it is this very claim for the Temporal Power which more than anything else has alienated the Italian people from the Church. Among the advantages of the present state of affairs the author mentions the improved relations between Italy and other nations, and the higher spiritual standard observable among the Roman clergy, no longer taken from their proper ecclesiastical duties to perform purely civil functions. Other articles of interest are a good summary of the Education crisis in England, in a sense favourable to the recent Act, by Count E. di Parravicino, and yet another contribution (April 16th) to the Holy Shroud of Turin controversy, in which C. di Lesegno, if he does not dare affirm the authenticity of the Shroud, at least protests energetically against the controversy being held to be closed in a sense adverse to the relic.

The interest of the *Nuova Antologia* (March 16th) is mainly biographical and literary. Some newly edited letters from the Countess of Albany to Bonstetten have inspired an article on the daughter of the Young Pretender. Ernesto Masi describes Zola's "Vérité," and sums up the book as "less than mediocre," and its conclusions as "plainly grotesque." A. Pastore writes of Maeterlinck—his philosophy, his mysticism, his transcendental genius as poet and tragedian—in terms of most hyperbolic praise. Finally, we have the translation of a four-act play by Maxim Gorki, the most dreary, squalid production that we have yet seen from the pen of that melancholy man of genius.

In an exceptionally strong number of *Emporium*—which contains numerous reproductions of the weird, symbolical paintings of Leon Frédéric and a copiously illustrated article on Book-plates—the palm must be given to an admirable study of the Flemish painter, P. Brueghel the Elder, with numerous photographs of his pictures and drawings. He is summed up as "the mordant and scoffing painter, of original talent, of strange conceptions, the proud supporter of the realistic principle in the Flemish school." . . . the artist who, developing the comic, intimate and popular side of art, knew how to create a new *genre*, perhaps the most characteristic in Flemish painting, he, the unequalled precursor of the 'kermesse' of Rubens."

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GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* contains the conclusion of the most interesting recollections of Count Revertera. The years which the article covers—1860 to 1863—were full of epoch-making events in St. Petersburg, where he was German Ambassador. The liberation of the serfs only receives attention in a short paragraph. Received with great enthusiasm at first, it was soon the cause of serious trouble. The students in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kazan revolted. The Government wished to employ force, but the Tsar telegraphed to Ignatieff, then the Governor of St. Petersburg, to "treat the students like a father." Ignatieff read it as meaning "treat the students as my (the Tsar's) father," and acted thereon by promptly clapping 200 of them into prison. The Polish question receives a good deal of attention, but the troubles in Herzegovina are related in detail. The inner working of diplomacy at St. Petersburg is very interesting. Lord Napier, the English Ambassador, was twitted with the fact that now a Conservative Government, now a Liberal one was in power in England, and that there was therefore no settled foreign policy, "Oh," he said, "we always stick to three cardinal points, namely: Friendship with America, opposition to Russia and support of Turkey." "Always?" he was asked. "With exceptions. There are cases when England also shows her teeth to America." The great fire in St. Petersburg is described. A terrible time, says the Count. Whilst he was ambassador the Greek question also became acute.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* contains several interesting articles. That by Dr. Richard Hennig upon a national sea-cable is largely made up of a growl over the fact that England practically controls the cables all over the world. He imagines a war with England. At once Germany is cut off from all communication with her Colonies and ships, and in fact from the whole world outside Europe and parts of Asia. The Colonies would be taken and the Fatherland would know nothing about it! He then goes on to discuss the possibility of laying down all German cables the world over. This certainly affords ample scope for ingenious suggestion, but does not help much. He deals first with Eastern Asia and the Pacific, and then turns to Africa, where he finds the conditions still worse. Africa, he says, is now almost, as regards its important portions, at any rate, nothing but a huge English Colony. Dr. Hennig, to meet the case, suggests a coalition cable owned by France and Germany. The possibilities of German cables to North and South America are also discussed. Dr. Hennig does not seem to realise, however, that whoever has command of the sea has also command of the cables, whether they be all German or all British.

The article upon the American character by W. von Polenz puts into readable form the general feeling in Germany. He points out that American society is now very different from European, and the tendency is to allow similarity to disappear and pure Americanism to become more and more prominent. The fact that a large portion of the people grow up without any scholastic Biblical knowledge is largely the cause of the building up of a different comprehension of duty and good breeding. The corruption in American politics shows that. Of money and money-making the Americans have quite different ideas to Europeans. The wife is freer; in bringing up children laxer principles are in force. The workmen cannot be compared with those of Europe, and instead of the gentleman of society we have the captain of industry and the "smart man." It is very interesting to have a German view, however little we may agree with it.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids has a full supply of biographical reading this month; there are articles on the late Nicolaas Beets, on Potgieter, and on the deceased French *savant*, Gaston Paris. The last is the most interesting from the point of view of British readers, and the subject could scarcely be dealt with by anyone more capable than Professor van Hamel. The learned author of the article writes sympathetically of the popularity of the work of Gaston Paris in Holland, and then gives an interesting sketch of the man and his work. Gaston Paris is not sufficiently well-known in Britain; if we could learn more of such Frenchmen, and our French neighbours could in the same way appreciate similar men here, then the *entente cordiale* would have more chance of becoming an accomplished fact than it has at present. The difference in the temperaments of British and French is so great that not until we understand one another very much better shall we be more friendly. Another entertaining article in this review is based on W. H. Furness' book on "The Home Life of Borneo Head Hunters." Many Dutch writers find inspiration in English literature for instructive articles for their countrymen.

Onze Eeuw has a poem on Nicolaas Beets, and then comes an article on the religious troubles in Holland just half a century ago. The reader is given a brief description of the state of mind into which Protestants were thrown by an attempt on the part of the bishops, not unassisted by the Government, to institute Romish practices into Divine worship. A great burst of indignation came from the Protestants, who did battle for free worship, and won it against the Catholic minority. The following article on the effects of labour organisation on wages and its other effects deals with the usual arguments on the subject from the Dutch point of view, and is very appropriate in view of the action of the Government of the Hague and the way the recent strike fizzled out. The Dutch are go-ahead in the matter of labour organisation; there are unions of servant girls and other associations unknown here, but recent events seem to prove that a strong Government can upset them. The cause of labour in Holland will be watched with interest everywhere. A study of the conditions existing in North Germany is given in the form of a biographical sketch with assumed names; it is called "Impoverished Nobility," and deals with the land question and how it affects the upper classes. It serves to throw some light on the strange fact that the German nobility is descending to poverty at a terrible rate; the grandsons of the possessors of proud titles and names are serving as waiters and in other similar capacities in the United States and even in the Fatherland itself.

Of the three articles contained in the current number of *Vragen des Tijds* I give the preference to the one on "Is the Legal Regulation of Female Labour Desirable?" As the writer says, this is a burning question, and there is much difference of opinion, even among those most affected. He gives a summary of opinions, adduces statistics, and practically leaves the reader to judge for himself or herself. Naturally, British example is quoted, and such well-known names as Mrs. Sidney Webb and Miss Black appear. It is well worth perusal.

IN the *Lady's Realm* there is a symposium on the subject "Why do so Many Women no Longer Marry?" The four ladies who contribute answers seem very much in accord as to the causes of the present state of things.

ESPERANTO.

THE Esperanto group at Havre sends greetings to English Esperantists, and suggests that Havre being a near port to England, some of us might like to visit their town. I quote from the letter, and give a rough translation. Two other French groups ask for letters and postcards—viz., that of Lyons: Secretary, M. Offret, 53, Chemin des Pins, and that of Beaune (Côte d'Or): Secretary, M. Cyrot, 13, Rue Thiers.

Ni ciuj scias ke tre bona rimedo por la propagando de nia Komuna afero estas montri al amikoj kaj eĉ al kiuj ajn personoj leterojn aŭ postkartojn esperante skribitajn kaj ricevitajn de fremdaj landoj por pruvi la eblecon de internaciaj korespondoj per esperanto. Rimedo ankoraŭ pli bona estas montri sin mem interparolantan buŝe kun fremduloj per esperanto. Do ĉar Havro estas sufiĉe proksuna de Anglujo ni estus tre feliciaj gvidi vojaĝante esperantistoj en la vizito de nia urbo kaj precipe amike interparoladi esperante kun li pri diversaj objektoj.

A. Cassagne, 3 allée Robert, Le Havre.

From the various newspaper articles, letters written to newspapers and those from our own correspondents, it would appear that a fallacy still obtains that the international language necessarily means one universal language, replacing the mother tongue. Will those of our readers who are interested in this subject note this point, and endeavour to publish abroad a contradiction of this mistaken idea, which cannot be too strongly emphasised? What the world needs is *not* one common language which would *supplant* the national tongue. On the contrary, the International language should rather give a firmer hold to the home tongue in every country, because, as it would in time suffice for all people as a means of communication with those whose tongue is not the same as their own, there would be more time for the study of the mother tongue. This is just why an artificial language is preferable to one which is already the possession of some particular nation—for the mother tongue must change as the nation does—yet keep always its own individuality, its suitability to the people whom it represents, just as garments reveal the character of the wearer; for this is the great charm of a language, that embodied in it you find the heart of the nation—receiving, controlling, giving. We *make* the language, but in turn it strengthens the mould in which *we* are made, for the national language shapes the national character. Thus for home needs let us have the home tongue, just as in the family circle there are pet words, almost sacred, which we do not share with outsiders.

But for *International* needs which require, instead of a garment adapted to the individual, a uniform clothing for all after the same cut and fashion, let us take an outside language which, though not so beautiful to each, can be used by all. Thus there could be no jealousies, for all alike would have to study it. This, whilst not preventing those who have leisure from studying any language whatsoever, would be a great relief to those busy workers who form the majority, and who in the future would be compelled to study only one language beside their own, and that a simple, phonetic one, lending itself easily to the speech organs of the different nations. Thus to advocate an auxiliary international language is to be a helper of the workers, for the most part, and the leisured classes would not lose a luxury, though those in less favoured circumstances might gain one.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

It is again and again repeated that no universal language could retain long its universality, because in every country a tendency to form provincial methods of pronunciation would develop and in time end in a new series of separate languages.

This would have been a fatal objection ten years ago,

We all know that a very good way for the propagation of our common work is to show to friends, and even to other persons, Esperanto letters or postcards, written and received from foreign lands, to prove the possibility of international correspondence by means of Esperanto. A still better means is to convince oneself by personal talk with strangers in Esperanto. So, as Havre is sufficiently near to England, we should be very happy to guide travelling Esperantists during a visit to our town, and particularly to have a friendly Esperanto conversation about the different objects to be seen.

but science advances so rapidly that it has already passed away. Private societies cannot of course impose an international language upon others; what is needed and what is being arranged for is a great international body, composed of politicians and educationalists from all countries, which, meeting at stated times, would decide upon the dictionary of the language, and what new words should be admitted, in the same way as the French Academy already does for the French nation; and which, supplemented by the use of the phonograph, to decide the pronunciation, would jealously guard the purity of the charge committed to them and ensure uniformity.

BRITISH SOCIETIES.

The free lessons of the London Esperanto Club are still given at the New Reform Club, Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, near Charing Cross; Mondays, 6.30 to 8.30. Hon. Secretary, H. Bolinbroke Mudie, Esq., 67, Kensington Gardens Square, W., from whom the various Esperanto publications may be obtained.

WANDSWORTH inquirers should write to Mr. Hayes, 48, Swanage Road.

SURBITON.—Mr. Howard, The Bungalow, Crane's Park. KEIGHLEY.—Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ellis, Compton Buildings.

PLYMOUTH.—President, Mr. J. A. Thill, 6, Barton Crescent, Mannamoad, at whose house free lessons are given. Hon. Secretary, Miss Holt.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Hon. Secretary, Mr. Taylor, 13, Berkly Hall Road.

The PORTSMOUTH group has just been formed, and the hon. secretary, Mrs. Greenwood, 21, St. George's Square, will be delighted to give information. Dr. Greenwood has a class for study.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A very studious group has been formed here, and the plan adopted is to form circles of six. The president is J. F. Woodward, Esq., Norwood, St. Swithin's Road, Bournemouth.

MANCHESTER.—Dr. Mayer, Central Hall, is forming a society. The inquiries have been very numerous, and were, many of them, caused by a short advertisement in the *Guardian* which aroused attention.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Fournier, Office of the Celtic Association, 97, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EDINBURGH.—President, Dr. Charles Sarolea, lecturer in the University. Hon. Secretary, Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A., 2, Spencer Street, to whom all communications should be sent.

Will inquirers please send a stamped addressed envelope. The work is a labour of love and a cost for postage to all, so let each considerably lighten it.

"THE STUDENTS' COMPLETE TEXT BOOK," a compendium of all necessary information, is published by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, price 1s. 8d. post free.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

DESPITE the monotonous repetition, I must remind those of my readers who are teachers that, in concert with our earliest colleagues, M. Mieille and the editors of the *Revue Universitaire*, we are planning a re-organisation of the scholars' international correspondence. The plan was given last month in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and more fully in *Comrades All*. I give here a portion of a letter from M. Max Leclerc, who says:—

As I have written to you before, and as we have recently written to M. Mieille, we agree with you as to the modifications to be introduced in the organisation of the "Correspondence," and we are quite sure that our subscribers will accept them without demur; the notification will be given in the May number of the *Revue Universitaire*.

M. Mieille also approves. It remains now for British teachers to communicate with me on the matter, and I hope to receive letters of approval or inquiry during May, so that we may have the lists ready for the autumn term. They should be endorsed "Secretary for International Correspondence."

HOLIDAY COURSES.

It is scarcely necessary in these days to speak about the utility of holiday courses, whether for teachers who desire to study a language on the spot, or for people who wish to combine profit with the enjoyment of a holiday. There is just one drawback which can be easily avoided, and that is the tendency to mix with one's own country people instead of with those who are native to the place of sojourn. Such an authority as Mr. Yoxall has recently written a long article on this subject in the *Morning Leader*, and I quote here his concluding words:—

I have talked with many English folk who have taken advantage of opportunities like these in past years. One and all they say that enjoyment and utility go hand in hand. The Holiday School system economises time; it also, as a mode of travelling and residence, economises money. And when the sun shines bright and warm, in the dry air, upon the German wald, or the French river, or the Swiss mountain, and all around is a bath of change from English life, and talk, and ways; when friends are found and friendships formed, and international amity strengthened, there will be, I am sure, some readers of this who will thank me for having made known the path to an experience so useful, economical, and delightful.

To this testimony I would add, if I had space for it, letters from correspondents who do not mention a single drawback, and who, if they have sufficient money and time, go not once only but frequently. A full table of these holiday courses can be obtained from the Board of Education Library, Cannon Row, Whitehall, S.W. I do not, however, see any mention of Besançon; but from the accounts of it that I have received this must be a fascinating place to visit. Full information will be given by M. Thibaut, Comité des Étudiants Étrangers, 128 Grande Rue, Besançon. During the months of August and September the different people in the town appear to vie with one another as to who shall show most kindness to strangers. The University opens its library; the town also allows its wonderful ancient manuscripts to be inspected; strangers are made free of the Old Students' Club; from the public library they can borrow volumes at the nominal cost of a franc for the month, and the Alpine Club proposes to organise expeditions, whilst the Lycée throws open its gymnasium and tennis club. An old Roman fortification, Besançon is a town to be visited for itself, and most people know of its famous salt baths and its picturesque surroundings.

Board and lodging can be obtained for about 25s. a week; but at the École Normale des Institutrices girl students will be received and cared for at a cost of about £1 a week—a wonderful boon to many, for most parents would prefer that their daughters, if only nineteen or twenty, should be thus safeguarded.

INTERNATIONAL GUILD.

This is the new name for the well-known Franco-English Guild, 6 Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris. The change of name has become a necessity on account of the widening business of this Guild, which might well be called The Student's Friend. Originally started as a home centre for English and American girls, its portals have been thrown open to young men also, and Germans and Russians have found out its usefulness. Does anyone want to know how to obtain a situation, how to obtain a degree for French, or to have a chance of exchanging conversation with a French girl? Who can answer so well as Miss Williams? and her devotion and interest have obtained the recognition which it deserves, for our own Registration Council have accepted the Guild as a foreign college, at which teachers who want to be registered may finish their University courses; and the University of Chicago has recognised the Guild lectures as alternate courses of study for its degrees. Its examination certificates are adjudged by an *Inspecteur-Général* of the Paris University, and two professors of the Sorbonne. A drawing-room meeting will, it is hoped, be arranged in London in June, for the purpose of explaining the aim and object of the Guild in detail. Nothing was settled at the time of going to press, but any interested who send me a stamped addressed envelope will doubtless receive from Miss Williams invitation cards should the meeting be arranged, which will not be done until the first week in June.

NOTICES.

Several teachers have written that we do not give here particulars of the correspondence plan. It would be monotonous to repeat these details often—the salient facts are these. Lists of boys or girls, with age of each, may be sent me; I pair them with foreign scholars, and letters should arrive from abroad about the 21st of succeeding month where boys are concerned. Girls receive first letters at odd times as I get French lists. There is no fee to pay. Applications for German correspondents are sent on to Leipzig, and here 2½d. should accompany each name, as we have to forward this amount. A copy of "Rules" will be sent on application.

M. Mieille would like to recommend a young French girl for an *au pair* engagement.

A French lady of thirty is very anxious for an engagement as travelling companion during the holidays.

Adults asking for foreign correspondents should send one shilling towards cost of search, and particulars as to age, tastes, etc. It is impossible to acknowledge all such letters. A postcard should be sent as soon as first foreign letter is received, or if one does not arrive within a few weeks.

A German professor would like an exchange (boy or girl) of homes for his son of seventeen.

The International Annual: COMRADES ALL, No. 3 (price 8d.), can be procured at the office of the *Review of Reviews*. It contains several important papers and the full text of the plan for the change in the organisation of the scholars' international correspondence.



A BABEL-BIBLE AVENUE.

"As it is suggested that the Avenue Berlin-Charlottenburg shall be decorated in plaster, we suggest that the Babel-Bible controversy shall be here immortalised, and in this way, that it shall be worked out in the Assyrian style of high-relief in the order that the ten "Great Men" have risen. Our sketch shows as an idea:—(1.) Hammurabi with Professor Delitzsch and Harnack, both of whom point to the importance of the central figure. (2.) Abraham with Sarah and Hagar. (3.) Moses with Stöcker and the Little Cohn, both representatives of orthodoxy. (4.) Homer, with Nausikaa and their bosom friend the Bishop of Korum. (5.) Emperor William the Great with Bismarck and Moltke, who, in recognition of their greatness, have found a place on their leader's watch-chain. Should eventually an eleventh high-relief be planted, Houston Stewart Chamberlain would in all probability be one of the first to be considered as companion figure."—*Fug:nd.*

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE OLDEST CODE OF LAWS IN THE WORLD.*

"There is, to my mind, not the slightest doubt that God constantly and continually reveals Himself in the human race. He reveals Himself now in this, now in that great sage, whether it be priest or king, whether it be among heathens, Jews, or Christians. Khammurabi was one of these, and so were Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, Kant, the Emperor William the Great."—*Kaiser Wilhelm the Second, February 15th, 1903.*

ACCORDING to the dates still religiously printed at the head of each column on every page in the Bible appointed to be read in our churches, the world, with its satellites the sun, the moon, and the stars, was created 4004 years before the birth of Christ; 2349 years before our era, the whole human race, with the exception of Noah and his family, was destroyed by a flood. In 1921 B.C. Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees, for Canaan. In 1491 B.C. the Children of Israel made their famous exodus from Egypt; in the same year the Ten Commandments, inscribed by the finger of God on tables of stone, were brought down from Sinai, and forty years later Moses died, having before that date written out the first five books of the Bible which bear his name.

To this day it is probable that the majority of those who attend church on Sunday accept this chronology as part of the Word of God, a devoutly inspired and historically accurate narrative of the beginnings of the history of mankind.

THE DATES OF OTHER CODES.

Of late years scholars dissecting the writings which are known as the Word of God, and subjecting them to critical analysis in philological crucibles, have made sad havoc with the simple faith of earlier times. Without entering into details or going into matters of controversy, it is now held by orthodox scholars that the earliest date to which we can date back the first written fragments of the law is the tenth century before Christ, or nearly 500 years after the death of Moses. Whoever wrote the "five books of Moses," Moses did not. The dates at which they were compiled vary, some coming down as late as the sixth or seventh century before Christ. But even when the higher criticism had done its worst the laws of Moses were still *primus inter pares* among the ancient codes of the world. The Institutes of Manu do not pretend to go back beyond the tenth century, and they were first said to have been seen by anyone in the fourth century. The laws of the Twelve Tables of the ancient Romans were engraved in brass

450 B.C. Confucius flourished in the sixth century. Solon framed the laws of Athens about 600, and Lycurgus those of Sparta in 800.

The Hebrew code, therefore, still had a respectable claim to primacy among all the laws framed in the name of God for the guidance and governance of men.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE KHAMMURABI CODE.

It is, however, no longer possible to claim for the Decalogue and the Levitical Law the pride of place which has for so many centuries been regarded as their incontestable right. Recent discoveries made by diligent diggers in Susa, in Persia, have brought to light a whole Code of Laws which date back to the year 2200 B.C., a period as far antecedent to the conventional date of the delivery of the law on Mount Sinai as the Norman Conquest was to the battle of Waterloo. These laws were collected and codified by the great King Khammurabi, who reigned at least twenty-two and possibly twenty-three centuries before Christ. Some of these laws in all probability date back for a thousand years and more before the reign of this monarch. "The oldest code in the world" was like the Code Napoleon, the summary and condensation of laws which had existed long before the birth of the man who gave it his name. Nevertheless, there is no need to go further back than Khammurabi to establish for this newly unearthed monument the right to be regarded as the most venerable code of laws in the archives of mankind.

ITS BEARING ON THE BIBLE.

The result, as the German Emperor has pointed out with his accustomed acumen, is that the form in which God has been set forth in the Old Testament will certainly undergo considerable alterations under the influence of research and inscriptions. That does not matter, he remarks, and another thing which does not matter is that much of the nimbus of the Chosen People will disappear. For, he adds complacently, "the kernel and the contents will always remain the same—God and His dealings."

Nevertheless, it is impossible to disguise the fact that many good people, probably a majority of pro-

* "The Oldest Code of Laws in the World. The code of laws promulgated by Khammurabi, King of Babylon, B.C. 2285-2242." Translated by C. H. W. Johns, M.A. (T. and T. Clark. 2s. 6d.)

fessing Christians, will regard the discovery of the Code of Khammurabi with profound dismay. They will have to reconstruct their theories of inspiration and create for themselves some working substitute for the old belief which has served them so long.

THE AMRAPHEL OF THE BIBLE.

Who was Khammurabi, whose name sounds so unfamiliar? It is the fashion to identify him with Amraphel, King of Shinar, one of the four kings who, in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, are said to have defeated the five kings of the plain, and were afterwards overtaken and pursued by Abraham with 318 men. The dates do not correspond. Khammurabi was not King of Shinar but of Northern Babylonia, and the theory that the Napoleon of his time could be hunted with his three allies from Dan to Damascus is about as easy to believe as that Von Moltke and the German legions, after conquering France, were chased across the frontier by the Lord Mayor of London and the Beefeaters of the Tower. Nevertheless, if you want to read up what there is known about Khammurabi in the encyclopædias, Biblical and otherwise, you must turn to Amraphel.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF KHAMMURABI.

The latest edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," under the heading "Babylonia," gives the following brief account of the King:—

The Elamite supremacy was at last shaken off by the son and successor of Sin-muballith, Khammurabi, whose name is also written Ammurapi and Khammuram, and who was the Amraphel of Gen. xiv. 1.

The Elamites, under their king, Kudur-Lagamar or Chedorlaomer, seem to have taken Babylon and destroyed the temple of Bel-Merodach; but Khammurabi retrieved his fortunes, and in the thirtieth year of his reign he overthrew the Elamite forces in a decisive battle and drove them out of Babylonia. The next two years were occupied in adding Larsa and Yamudbal to his dominion, and in forming Babylonia into a single monarchy, the head of which was Babylon. A great literary revival followed the recovery of Babylonian independence, and the rule of Babylon was obeyed as far as the shores of the Mediterranean. Vast numbers of contract tablets, dated in the reigns of Khammurabi and other kings of the dynasty, have been discovered, as well as autograph letters of the kings themselves, more especially of Khammurabi.

THE BURIED LIBRARIES OF BABYLON.

The discovery of the long-lost records of the early dynasties of Babylon dates back as far as 1874, when Mr. George Smith began to unearth clay tablets in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, which tended to show that our accounts of the Creation and the Deluge in Genesis were really modified versions of the same stories committed to writing in Babylon long before the Mosaic era. Royal libraries were subsequently unearthed whose contents confirmed the importance of Mr. Smith's discoveries. But it was not until the end of the year 1901 that the great discovery was made which has enabled us of the twentieth century after Christ to read the very text of laws codified in Babylon in the twenty-third century before Christ.

THE MONUMENT OF BLACK DIORITE.

From a very interesting article in the *Times* I take

the following account of the discovery of this important record:—

The monument itself is a pillar of black diorite, 8ft. high, was found by M. de Morgan at Susa, in the Acropolis mound, on December and January, 1901-2, and the whole has been carefully photographed and published, with a translation by Father V. Schiel, O.P., the Assyriologist of the expedition, by order of the French minister of public instruction, by Messrs. E. Leroux and Cie. The obverse of the column is surmounted by a plaque in bas-relief which represents the King standing before the throne of a seated divinity, from whose shoulders flames of fire proceed to form wings, who is dictating to the King the laws.

The inscription which covers this stately monolith is the longest Babylonian record ever discovered. It contained originally about three thousand lines of writing, divided into forty-nine columns; but five columns on the front have been erased by some Elamite king, probably Sutrak Nakhunt, who served the stele of Naram-Sin in a similar manner. The writing is a very beautiful type of the best archaic script, a kind of black-letter cuneiform, long used by Kings for Royal inscriptions, after the cursive writing was invented—as, for example, the Cyprus monolith of Sargon II., B.C. 721, in the museum at Berlin. The inscription opens with a long enumeration of the King's titles, of his installation as King by the gods, and of the elevation of Babylon to the position of capital.

KHAMMURABI AS HE SEEMED TO HIMSELF.

From this preliminary inscription we learn at least what King Khammurabi thought about himself. It begins thus:—

In that day, I, Khammurabi, the glorious Prince, the worshipper of my God, justice for the land for witness, plaintiff and defendant; to destroy the tyrant, and not to oppress the weak like unto the Sun god, I promulgated.

(I am) the settler of the tribes, the director of the people, who restored its propitious genie [winged bull] to the city of Assur, who caused it to shine with splendour; the King who in the city of Nineveh, in the temple Dubdub (?) has made brilliant the adornments of the goddess Istar.

The law of the land as to judgments, the decisions of the land as to decisions, my precious decrees for the information of the oppressed upon this stone I wrote and placed in the temple of Merodach in Babylon.

I was a master who was unto my people as the father who had begotten them.

Law and justice I established in the land, I made happy the human race in those days.

The monument enters into some detail as to the God whom Khammurabi worshipped. In the opening of the inscription he is called "the Supreme God, the King of the Spirits of Earth, the lord of Heaven and Earth who foretells the destiny of all." Nippur is his holy city and his temple "the Mountain House." So much for the author of the Code and the God in whose name he promulgated it. Now for the Code itself.

THE SCOPE OF THE CODE.

It is full of quaint and interesting regulations which shed a flood of light upon the civilisation of the Euphrates valley five thousand years ago. If it does not fully bear out what Mr. Boscawen says as to the high position and equal rights enjoyed by women in these ancient days, it shows that they were not regarded as the mere chattels of man. Less could hardly be expected from a race whose name for the mother was "the Goddess of the Home." The Code consists of 282 articles; about sixty, or more than a

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fifth, are devoted to the definition of woman's rights. About thirty of the articles still extant regulate the tenure and taxation of land. There are many articles prescribing punishment for various kinds of assault, the system being that of the eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, subsequently adopted by the Hebrews. The Code insists much on the sanctity of the oath, to which an importance was attached that seems strange in these days when perjury is so common.

THE ORDEAL OF THE HOLY RIVER.

There is also frequent insistence on trial by ordeal of water. It was evidently believed that the Holy River, the Euphrates, was an infallible court of last appeal. One of the first articles runs thus :—

If a man has placed an enchantment upon a man, and has not justified himself, he upon whom the enchantment is placed to the Holy River [Euphrates] shall go; into the Holy River he shall plunge. If the Holy River holds [drowns] him, he who enchanted him shall take his house. If, on the contrary, the man is safe, and thus is innocent, the wizard loses his life and his house.

Our witch-finders evidently had ancient precedents to justify their appeal to the horsepond. But in Babylonia the Holy River was appealed to in many other cases than those arising out of witchcraft. The same ordeal was used when a wife was accused of adultery :—

If a wife of a man, on account of another male, has had the finger pointed at her, and has not been caught lying with another male for her husband, she shall plunge into the Holy River.

THE LICENSING LAWS 4,000 YEARS AGO.

The same expedient was resorted to in case of a breach of the licensing laws. In Babylonia, curiously enough, all the wine merchants appear to have been women :—

If a wine merchant has not received corn as the price of drink, has received silver by the great stone, and has made the price of drink less than the price of corn, that wine merchant one shall put her to account to throw her into the water.

A rather drastic penalty for selling drink too cheap. It was, however, less severe than the punishment for allowing disorder on licensed premises :—

If a wine merchant has collected a riotous assembly in her house, and has not seized those rioters and driven them to the palace, that wine merchant shall be put to death.

The severest penalty of all was reserved for a votary, a lady not living in the convent, who opens a wine-shop, or even enters a wineshop for drink; for her the penalty was death by burning.

The continual reference to votaries is somewhat obscure. They seem to have ranked with married women :—

If a man has caused the finger to be pointed against a votary, or a man's wife, and has not justified himself, that man shall they throw down before the judge and brand his forehead.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF BABYLONIA.

The marriage laws are also in some points obscure. As, for instance, this :—

If a man has married a wife and has not laid down her bonds, that woman is no wife.

The law as to desertion is clear. The wife of a man who fled from his city was free to marry again, nor could her husband on his return compel her to return. If a husband was carried away as captive, his wife was free to marry again if she had no means of livelihood. If she had maintenance, and married again, "one shall put that woman to account and throw her into the waters." If, however, she had no means of livelihood and had children by her second marriage, her husband could compel her to return to him when he returned from captivity, but the children by the second marriage remained with the father.

If a man wished to put away his wife or concubine who had borne him children, "to that woman he shall return her her marriage portion, and shall give her the usufruct of field, garden, and goods, and she shall bring up her children."

After the children were grown up, "from whatever is given to her children, they shall give her a share like that of the son, and she shall marry the husband of her choice."

If a childless wife is put away, he shall give her money as much as her dowry, and shall repay her her marriage portion which she brought from her father's house.

If she had no dowry she had to receive one mina in silver, or one-third of that amount if he was a poor man.

GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

In cases of misconduct by the wife, the dowry was forfeited :—

If the wife of a man who dwells in the house of that man has set her face to go forth, and has acted the fool, and wasted his house, and impoverished his house, they shall call her to account. If the husband shall say, "I put her away," he shall put her away. She shall go her way; for her divorce he shall give her nothing.

The wife could divorce her husband if she hated him and said "Thou shalt not possess me," providing that she could prove that she had been economical and had no vice; and if her husband had gone out and greatly belittled her, in that case she was entitled to her marriage portion. If, however, she had not been economical, but had been "a goer about," had wasted her house and belittled her husband, "one shall throw her into the waters." It is noteworthy that infidelity does not seem to have been a cause for divorce on either side. A wife caught in the act of adultery was to be bound, and thrown with her paramour into the waters. "The owner of the wife" might, however, save her from that fate. For the infidelity of the husband the wife appears to have had no redress.

BIGAMY (LIMITED).

In the case of the first wife being a votary, she was apparently expected to fulfil the duties of a wife by proxy. If she refused to grant her husband children by giving him a maid he was free to take a concubine. Bigamy was allowed when the first wife was sick :—

If a man has married a wife, and sickness has seized her, he may take a second wife, but the sick wife he shall not put away;

in the home she shall dwell ; as long as she lives he shall sustain her.

If, however, the sick wife objected to the advent of No. 2, she was free to depart, taking her marriage portion with her. For incest with a daughter the penalty was expulsion from the city ; for incest with a mother death by burning awaited both the guilty parties.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY ACT B.C. 2200.

A wife could inherit land, house or goods from her husband, but although she could leave such inheritance to her children whom she loved, she could not give it to her brothers. Neither wife nor husband could be seized for the ante-nuptial debts of the other, but for debts contracted after marriage both were answerable. A wife who on account of another man had caused her husband to be killed was sentenced to death by impalement.

The property of a wife went to her children or to her father at her death ; her husband had no right to inherit it. The children of a second marriage shared equally with those of the first marriage in their father's property. If a slave married the daughter of a gentleman, the children were free. Her marriage portion was her own on the death of her husband, and her owner could only take half of the slave's property at death. The children of every widow who remarried were made something equivalent to wards in Chancery :—

If a widow whose children are young has set her face to enter into the house of another, without the consent of the judge she shall not enter. When she enters into the house of another, the judge shall inquire regarding the house of her former husband. The house of her former husband to that woman and her future husband he shall entrust and cause them to deposit a deed. They shall keep the house and rear the little ones, but furniture for money they shall not sell. A purchaser that has bought any furniture from the children of the widow shall forfeit his money and return the property to its owner.

A daughter who had not received her marriage portion received on her father's death the same share as a son.

The wet nurse who substituted another child for one which had died in her keeping was condemned to lose both her breasts.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

If a man struck his father his hand was cut off. If a man caused the loss of a gentleman's eye his own was torn out, but if it was only a poor man's eye he paid one mina of silver. The same rule was applied when a limb was shattered. If a tooth was knocked out "one shall make his tooth fall out."

If a wound were caused by accident, such must be attested by oath, and the man who caused it "shall answer for the doctor."

If a man struck a gentleman's daughter so that she miscarried he had to pay ten shekels, but if the woman died "one shall put to death his daughter." The penalty was five shekels in the case of a poor man's daughter, and two shekels in the case of a gentleman's maidservant.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

The laws for repression of theft were severe. Brigands and burglars were doomed to death. Any man caught stealing from a burning house was thrown into the flames and burnt to death. A constable who neglected to perform a mission or hired some one else to do it was put to death. So was anyone who harboured a fugitive slave and refused to produce him at the demand of the commandant. The stealing of the son of a freeman was punishable with death. A thief who stole ox, sheep, ass, pig or ship had to pay thirty-fold, or if he were a poor man tenfold. If he could not pay he was killed. The receiver of stolen goods was put to death. So was anyone who stole goods from temple or palace, and so also was anyone who uttered threats against a witness.

DOCTORS AND JERRY-BUILDERS.

Doctors' responsibilities were severely enforced. If a patient treated with a lancet of bronze for a severe wound were to die, or if he lost an eye through the opening of an abscess, "one shall cut off his hands."

The fee for curing the shattered limb or the diseased bowel of a gentleman, a poor man, and a gentleman's servant, was five, three, and two shekels respectively.

"If a brander without consent of the owner of a slave has branded a slave with an indelible mark, one shall cut off the hands of that brander."

A jerry-builder whose house fell upon the owner of the house and killed him, was put to death : if no life was lost the builder must rebuild the house at his own cost. A boatman who wrecked a ship which he hired had to render ship for ship to the owner.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Several articles set forth the wages to be paid to various descriptions of workmen. Others fix the hire of oxen, of wagons, of boats, etc.

If a man handed over his wife, his son, or his daughter to deliver himself from distraint for debt, they were to be set free in the fourth year.

I have not space to enter upon the articles relating to commercial transactions, in which great stress is laid upon written evidence. Neither can I describe in detail the stringent provisions made for the cultivation of the land, and the repair of canals.

A very curious law ordered any judge who altered his judgment after it was pronounced to pay twelve-fold the penalty in the said judgment, after which he was expelled from the judgment seat.

Most of those who have written about the Code of Khammurabi have professed themselves surprised at the resemblance between it and the so-called Laws of Moses. Upon me it produces an exactly opposite impression. The ethical superiority of the Levitical Law to that of Khammurabi is as great as the superiority of the head of a man to the head of a chimpanzee. Whether it be due to evolution or to inspiration the fact is indisputable, and the nimbus of the Chosen People so far remains intact.

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OTHER NOTABLE BOOKS.

"THE DESPISED SEX."

MR. GRANT RICHARDS is republishing for me under this title "The Letters of Callicrates the Xanthian," which originally appeared as the REVIEW OF REVIEWS' ANNUAL, under the title of "In Our Midst." I have received so many expressions of approval from readers of these letters that it is probable the new edition, which will be brought out tastefully bound in cloth-gilt at 2s. 6d. net, will receive a warm welcome. Hardly a week has passed since "In Our Midst" was first published that I have not received letters from all parts of the world expressing the sympathy, interest, and gratitude of readers for what they are pleased to describe as a most effective protest on behalf of justice for women.

In this connection I must call attention to a little book called "Republics and Women," written by Mrs. Wosley, and published last month by the Grafton Press, New York. It is indeed a startling little book, and if one-half of what its author says is true, there is much more need for the circulation of the "Despised Sex" in the United States than in Great Britain. Mrs. Wosley is descended from an old American family which took part in the American Revolution. She maintains, and goes far to prove her case, that the American Republic, in all legal, political, and constitutional matters, is more unjust to women than any Monarchical State in Europe. The laws for protection of young women, for the safe-guarding of the property of all women, as well as the state of the municipal suffrage, go far to justify Mrs. Wosley's savage impeachment of the Republic, which as a Republic has never done honour to any woman since its foundation, and which is based, far more than any monarchy of aristocrats, upon the dominant monopoly of the male. In Society the American woman may be a queen, but in the Commonwealth she is an Utlander. Mrs. Wosley's book, with all its exaggerations and savage party pleading, does put a good many plain truths in a very unpleasant way.

Callicrates found the state of woman in England anything but satisfactory; what he would have thought of their condition in the United States, if he had been personally conducted by Mrs. Wosley, language fails us to describe.

Those interested in the controversy raised by "The Letters of Callicrates" will do well to read Robert Newman's paper on "Positivism and Woman," in the May number of the *Positivist Review*. Mr. Newman expounds the Comtist theory, and maintains that the Catholic Church, even at its best, gave no such important place to women as Positivism gives them. Both Christianity and Mohammedanism, he maintains, have always taught the essential inferiority of women to men. Positivism, however, asserts that in unselfishness, in social sympathy, in morality, woman is superior to man, although in physical, intellectual, and practical force man is superior to woman. Woman's life must be essentially domestic, her chief place must be at home.

In the same number of the *Positivist Review* Mr. J. H. Bridges makes a somewhat remarkable admission as to the beneficent influence of the worship of the Divine Mother in an article entitled "Religion and Sociology":—

Any street in Paris, London, or Berlin contains a large number of families who are entirely "emancipated" from theology, and who live without ideals or aspirations of any sort or kind; sunk in selfish apathy or industrial slavery. In a Tyrolean or Irish village many families are sustained in their direst sorrows by lifting up their hearts to the Virgin Mother, the embodiment of purity and pity. Which are nearest to the Religion of Humanity?

Mr. Newman also admits pretty much the same thing when he says:—

Yet Christianity, at its best period, did perhaps more than any other power to raise woman in general estimation, especially through the deification of the Virgin, with her peculiar tenderness and purity—so different from the goddesses of other polytheisms. The real Trinity of Christianity is that of the Father, the Mother, and the Son.

MRS. CARLYLE'S LETTERS.

WHEN two people of genius marry each other, and one is dyspeptic and the other a bundle of nerves, their home is not exactly a garden of Eden. That was the case with Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle. But, instead of making allowance for the dyspepsia and the nervousness, the biographers, who have devoted themselves to familiarising the world with all the details of the Carlyle household, set themselves to exaggerate, or at least to bring into strong relief all the friction inevitable in such a marriage, and an altogether false impression is produced. Mr. Froude set himself to exaggerate Carlyle's shortcomings to his wife, and now we have, in this volume of Mrs. Carlyle's letters, a sustained effort on the part of the editors, Mr. Alexander Carlyle and Sir James Crichton-Brown, to exaggerate the tantrums of Mrs. Carlyle. It is curious that each biographer seems to make the worst rather than the best of his subject. Mr. Froude never went quite so far as Sir James Crichton-Brown, when he declares that for eleven years—from 1846 to 1857—Mrs. Carlyle suffered from the minor forms of masked madness. The poor lady seems to have had a very bad time of it, so bad indeed that she could not sleep, and in sheer desperation had recourse to morphia and other drugs. One general criticism applies to both biographies, and that is that we are all too apt to remember our dark days and forget those which we spent in the sunshine. There are 365 days in the year, and 300 pass happily and quietly without incident, and in the remaining sixty-five we may have to put up with ill-health, storms, tantrums, and accidents. At the end of the year we shall probably remember the sixty-five, and forget altogether the 300. So it is with biographies of people like the Carlyles. Their tranquil, placid days—and they had many of them—pass without notice. Those in which they irritated each other so far as to break out into wailing and moaning occupy an altogether too prominent place in the canvas of the biographer. Mr. Dooley's famous observation about newspapers, that news was sin, and that there would be nothing to put in the newspapers if nobody did wrong, applies to all human records. The historian will devote whole chapters to a war that lasts a few months, and will pass over in a page a story of thirty years of peace.

These letters of Mrs. Carlyle's are full of interest. She was a bright, sprightly letter writer, who "gossiped in ink." She never left the vinegar out of her salad, and sometimes served it up with a liberal dose of cayenne pepper. The apparent unhappiness which looms so largely in the records of the Carlyle household did not becloud the whole of their existence, and, even now that we know the worst, it would seem that neither of them would have wished to marry anyone else. They seem to have loved each other very devotedly, and their experience, although it may tell somewhat against marrying a dyspeptic to a neurosthenic, is not even a set-off to the Brownings as an argument against the marriage of geniuses.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY OF ENGLISH WORTHIES.*

BY JAMES BRYCE.

MR. BRYCE'S collection of biographical studies of the worthies of his own day and generation will add to a reputation that is already great, and confirm his position in the very front rank of the writers of our time. These twenty sketches show that Mr. Bryce has as discerning an eye for the salient points of character as for the vital features of a country's political institutions or for the distinctive landmarks in a broad stretch of historic landscape. The portraits in his gallery comprise men of all parties and all opinions. There are statesmen, politicians, lawyers, divines, historians, writers and thinkers in this band of remarkable men, who in one direction or another have influenced the thought and guided the actions of the latter portion of the Victorian era. All with one exception were his friends, many his intimates. This personal and close acquaintance has not blunted the keenness of his analysis, but it has enlightened and mellowed his criticism.

DISRAELI'S CHARACTERISTICS.

The general reader will naturally turn first of all to Mr. Bryce's estimates of the characters of the two great political leaders of his time. These are the most elaborate of his studies. The sketch of Disraeli is marked by a studied impartiality, that of Mr. Gladstone by sympathetic appreciation. Both will take high rank among the literary portraits of our time. As there is now no prospect of a great life of Lord Beaconsfield being written, Mr. Bryce's careful study may well long hold the field as the most finished sketch of that strange career. It is a career that seems to have a peculiar fascination for the literary mind, and Mr. Bryce has to some extent been touched by its glamour. Detachment, intensity, and a passion for material success Mr. Bryce considers to have been Disraeli's three predominant characteristics. His detachment enabled him to look on politics from the outside, as the student of natural history might watch the habits of bees and ants, and to coolly calculate the forces at work as an engineer gauges the strength of his material. His intensity made him carefully adjust and subordinate to a central aim all that he said and did. His objects were fame and power. "After all," he once said to Mr. Bright in the cloak-room of the House of Commons, "what is it that brings you and me here? Fame! This is the true arena. I might have occupied a literary throne, but I have renounced it for this career." Mr. Bryce hardly does adequate justice to the keenness and penetration of Disraeli's observation, although he fully acknowledges his foresight in extending the franchise in 1867. In two other directions he showed remarkable insight. In his early recognition of the importance of that congeries of questions comprehensively labelled "the condition of the people question," and of the power and force of imperial sentiment in Britain, he saw further and clearer than any of his contemporaries. As an instance of the impression Disraeli made on Continental statesmen, Mr. Bryce quotes Bismarck's blunt exclamation in comparing him with other eminent figures at the Berlin Congress:—"Der alte Jude, das ist der Mann." In a final sentence Mr. Bryce sums up this remarkable career of a remarkable man: "An adventurer foreign in race, in ideas, in temper, without money or family connections, climbs, by patient and unaided efforts, to lead a great party, master a powerful aristocracy, sway

a vast empire, and make himself one of the four or five greatest personal forces in the world."

THE KEY TO MR. GLADSTONE'S CHARACTER.

In striking contrast is Mr. Bryce's admirable appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's character and career. It is impossible within the limits of eighty pages to touch all the sides of so complex a character, and of a career that is virtually a record of English political history for over sixty years. But Mr. Bryce has noted all the distinctive characteristics of Mr. Gladstone's mind, and presents us with a fine and striking portrait of the statesman whose hand guided the ship of State safely through a perilous time of transition. Mr. Bryce supplies the true key for the right understanding of Mr. Gladstone's character when he says: "He was rather two men than one—passionate and impulsive on the emotional side of his nature, cautious and conservative on the intellectual." Mr. Gladstone never gave the full strength of his mind to any question till it pressed for solution, and this characteristic was both a source of strength and weakness to him. It enabled him to concentrate the whole of his powers upon the subject immediately in hand, but it led to much misunderstanding of his character and even of his motive. The solid foundation on which his power was based was the recognition by the people that they had found in him a political leader inspired by moral enthusiasm, a statesman who did not look on politics as merely a game of chess, but as a grave and important department of human life. Mr. Bryce lays stress, but not too great a stress, upon what was after all the central fact in Mr. Gladstone's character—that it was religion that had the strongest hold upon his thoughts and feelings. As elevation was the note of his oratory, so magnanimity was the note of his character. "It is always best to take the charitable view," he once said to Mr. Bryce—"always best"; adding with grim emphasis, "especially in politics."

POLITICIANS, DIVINES, HISTORIANS.

The other politicians in Mr. Bryce's gallery are Mr. Parnell, whose somewhat grim personality stands out clear-cut in these pages; Sir Stafford Northcote, the kindly gentleman but weak politician; Robert Lowe, magnificent in attack but feeble in defence, who for one brief session eclipsed all rivals in the brilliance of his oratory; and Lord Cairns, to whom Mr. Bryce hardly gives sufficient credit for his action on the Irish Church Bill. The Church of England is represented by three of its foremost figures—Archbishop Tait, Bishop Fraser, and Dean Stanley. In reading these three sketches the reader will catch more than one glimpse of the great transformation that revolutionised the Church in the mid-century. Cardinal Manning represents the Catholic Church. Another group is that of the historians, Green, Freeman, and Lord Acton, the vast learning of the last of whom bids fair to become a proverb, although the material from which posterity will be able to estimate it is of the slightest. Journalism contributes one name to the volume in the person of E. L. Godkin, for so long editor of the *New York Nation* and the *Evening Post*; and the writers of fiction have a representative in Anthony Trollope. There is an appreciative sketch of that admirable lawyer and judge, Sir George Jessel, and an eloquent tribute to the character of Edward Ernest Bowen, whose life was so closely associated with Harrow School. Thomas Hill Green, Henry Sidgwick, and William Robertson Scott are types of the finest products of English and Scotch University life and training.

* "Studies in Contemporary Biography." By James Bryce. (Macmillan.) 20s. net.

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In the *Royal Magazine* Mr. Eustace Miles has an interesting article entitled "Training the Other Side," in which he shows how the left hand may be trained to do things almost equally well as with the right. The left side, he says, is not naturally weaker than the right, and some parts of it, such as the foot, are stronger. At present, owing to the unfair division of labour, we do not develop quite evenly; we stand on one foot rather than on the other, and turn our heads one way more easily than the other. Mr. Miles urges that children should be trained to do most things equally well with either hand.

THE LITTLE MASTERPIECE LIBRARY OF POETS.

THE Masterpiece Library of Poets is a dainty set of twelve volumes into which have been gathered the poetic masterpieces of the last century. Each volume, with one exception, is devoted to one or two of the great poets of the nineteenth century. All inferior work has been excluded, and only the masterpieces of those poets who are represented in the series have been selected. Hence the reader has in a most attractive and convenient form the finest poems of Tennyson, the Brownings, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Burns, Coleridge, Matthew Arnold, Scott, Macaulay, Lowell, Whittier, and Longfellow. In some cases, such as Byron and Scott, scenes and incidents have been taken from the longer poems as giving a more just idea of the poets' powers than any single poem. One volume is devoted to minor American poets, and in it the reader will find many poems with which he will be glad to be familiar. It is the poets of the world who enrich the life of man, and the possessor of this excellent set will be astonished at the solace, consolation, entertainment, and inspiration he can command by turning the leaves of these dozen little volumes. Everything has been done to make them pleasant companions—the type is clear, the paper is good, the binding attractive, and the shape convenient to handle.

BRITAIN'S NEXT CAMPAIGN.

I GLADLY welcome the new edition of Miss Sutter's book with two prefaces, the first by Canon Scott Holland, and the second by Sir John McDougall. The book, thanks to the publicity which it has obtained by the publication of some of its chapters in the *Daily News*, seems likely to gain the recognition which it so richly deserves. Canon Scott Holland, in his preface, truly declares that those who read this book will recognise in it the touch of a soul who has taken the sorrows and sufferings of those people as her own, who is intensely sincere, whose sincerity has looked the problem through, and who has the power to express the judgment arrived at. The great value of the book, however, consists in that it sets forth a definite scheme by which the tension of our present irresponsible ignorance might be relieved. The book, even if it contained nothing else but the two prefaces, would be worth a shilling. It would be well if Canon Scott Holland's preface could be read from the pulpit in all our churches. Sir John McDougall's preface is shorter, but not less emphatic. "The book," says the late chairman of the London County Council, "shows up but too well that London's honour is at stake." He says that he will gladly receive any proposals, official or unofficial, from anyone who takes to heart the suggestions of the book, and he will forward them so far as he is able. In its pages, he truly says, is formulated a scheme which is no mere Utopia, because it has been successfully worked for a generation or more in a score of cities, showing what may be done. Miss Sutter has added a new chapter to her book, in which she replies to some criticisms that, in my opinion, were not altogether undeserved. Miss Sutter says if there is one thing that has struck her more than another in Elberfeldt and Leipzig it is that they are cities with a habitation of citizens, fellow-citizens, and not merely a collection of households. There is a great deal of good reading in the three hundred and twelve pages of the book. I sincerely hope that the new edition may achieve a great success.

To be Continued in our Next.

(This story was begun in the January number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Copies of any of the preceding issues can be sent by post for 8½d. each. The story will be continued month by month without end.)

CHAPTER XX.—THE KING IN THE VATICAN.

"So they won't let them pray for the dead," said the grizzled Gordon. "Considering that they fell in an unjust war, I should have thought they stood in sore need of prayer on our side, if not on theirs."

Lord William, to whom these observations were addressed, replied somewhat testily: "St. Paul's is no place for such Popish doings. Thank God, England is still a Protestant country."

"By-the-bye," said the Editor, "do you know that I am going to send Miss Mildred to Rome? I hope you do not object."

"I object very much," he replied moodily, "not that it matters much whether I do or do not. I do not hold with these New Woman notions. But why are you sending her to Rome?"

"It is part of her training. We start the new paper next January, and I want her to witness the meeting of the King and the Pope. It is a great historic occasion, and she is very keen to go."

"I dare say," said Lord William, with some bitterness. "But as for me, I don't know which is more hateful to me, the visit of our Protestant King to the Pope, or the absence of Mildred on such an errand."

So saying, Lord William departed to summon a special meeting of the Protestant Society to protest against the visit to the Vatican. For, as he said to himself—

"What is the use of the King's declaration on his accession against the idolatry of the Mass and the usurpation of the Pope of Rome, if he is to dance attendance in the ante-chamber of Anti-Christ?"

While Lord William was thus employed, his betrothed was revelling in the glories of the Italian spring. She had been somewhat run down by her African tour, and she eagerly seized the opportunity of spending a week in the midst of the festival which Italy had organised in honour of the King of England. Young, enthusiastic, keenly sensitive to her environment, Mildred abandoned herself without restraint to the mood of the moment. She had never been in Rome before. No fond reminiscences of the old régime marred her delight in the Eternal City. She noticed, indeed, that there were many ugly new buildings here and there, but although they jarred upon her æsthetic sense, they did not rouse in her the fury of passionate resentment they kindled in a priest, an English Catholic of the old school, whom she had met on her journey, and who was staying at the same hotel.

"Rome," he had told her, "is ruined. The city is bankrupt; the glory and the charm have departed.

Everything is polluted since the Piedmontese came. Only in the Vatican, where the august prisoner prays for the Church, does there survive any trace of the sacred city, once the crown and glory of Christendom, now its unspeakable shame and reproach."

Mildred marvelled at the fierce vehemence of her companion's speech, and was silent.

After a while she ventured to remark: "How pleased you must be at the visit of the King to the Pope. At least," she added hastily, "seeing it has made the Protestants so exceedingly mad, I thought you must be pleased."

"Madam," said the priest, "you are mistaken. The King's lips are still sore with his blasphemous denunciation of the most sacred mystery of our religion. And why is he coming to Rome? To be the guest of the usurper, who will lodge him in the Quirinal, one of the palaces the Piedmontese stole from the Pope. I refuse to believe that the Pope will receive him."

Whereat Mildred refrained her lips from speaking until the train drew up at the terminus, when she was suddenly startled into speech by discovering her Canadian cousin, Henry Gordon, on the platform on the look-out for someone.

"Hello!" he cried; "you've come at last," as he sighted her behind the pale, emaciated priest who was getting out of the carriage. "I was afraid I should have missed you."

"But how are you here?" she exclaimed. "I thought you were in London."

"And so I was," he said, "but I wanted to see the fun, and as the Editor said he was sending you over, a poor lamb among these Roman wolves, I remembered an old promise I had made to visit an uncle of mine who is in the Propaganda, and slipped off ahead to fix things up for you; so now you just come with me. I've taken your rooms."

And almost before she knew where she was her energetic cousin had hustled her and her luggage into a cab and they were driving off to the Hôtel de Russie et Angleterre, whose beautiful garden lies at the foot of the Pincian hill.

Meanwhile the King with his escort of warships was steaming through the Mediterranean on his Easter pilgrimage of peace. It was a spectacle calculated to fire much more sluggish imaginations than Mildred's, this Royal progress of the northern King through his Mediterranean realm to the ancient seat of the world's empire. Realms the Romans never knew, an empire wider in expanse than that over which their eagles swept in victory, owned the sway of this Sea King from

the north-west, who, after inspecting his fortresses in the middle sea, was to visit the King of Italy and the Pope of Rome.

Few of his subjects realised, when the King started on his Easter holiday trip, what a triumphal progress they were about to witness. His suite was small. His journey was believed to be devoid of all political significance. But from the day he landed at Lisbon it had steadily gained in importance until it now riveted the attention of Europe. Never since Richard the Lion Heart and his crusaders ploughed the blue waters of the Mediterranean with innumerable galleys had there been witnessed so imposing a Royal progress in these inland waters. For the Sea King came accompanied by the great floating castles which enabled Britain to dominate the sea.

Monstrous battleships, huge cruisers, and swift torpedo-boats escorted their King, and 10,000 armed and well trained fighting men were ready with gun and cutlass to protect him from all harm. He touched at Gibraltar, and the grim rock that guards the narrow entrance to the inland sea burst out into an ecstasy of radiant joy; he steamed on to Malta, and the island fortress hailed its King with Elizabethan exuberance of magnificent pageantry. And now, after steaming past the Sicilian coast, saluted as he passed by the volcanic outburst from the crater Stromboli, he was approaching the Bay of Naples on his way to Rome.

All Rome was astir with preparation for the coming of the King. Decorators were busy, floral wreaths were being woven, great marble vases crowned with foliage were being placed in position, flags were flying everywhere, the troops were busy in the barracks and parade-ground. Expectation was on tip-toe. But Mildred had spent the whole day in roaming among the ruins of Imperial Rome. She had spent the morning in the Forum, the afternoon in the baths of Caracalla, and in the evening she wandered like a silent ghost in the shade of the Colosseum. With imagination profoundly stirred and all her classic enthusiasm rekindled, she returned to her hotel, to find her cousin in hot debate with the priest with whom she had travelled from Paris. The Pope, it appeared, had declared that he would see the King even if he drove direct from the Quirinal to the Vatican. And the King, for his part, was equally determined to see the Pope. The priest was crestfallen. Her cousin was triumphant. But their mood jarred upon her. The ruins of the Imperial City had left upon her a calm as of their own majesty. In the presence of the tombs of the Cæsars and of the Apostles, how petty seemed the intrigues of diplomacy or the ambition of the sacrists!

Retiring to her room, she poured out her soul in a long letter to her betrothed. The sense of jar had gone. She remembered only his goodness, his tenderness and his love. And she found a great relief for her overstrung nerves in her letter.

"Do not grudge me," she wrote, "this opportunity to see the meeting of the heir of all the Cæsars with the most venerable of all the Popes. What was

Augustus, what were the Antonines to the Emperor of India, the overlord of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, who holds all these and numberless other lands by virtue of his sovereignty of the sea? Is our King not great enough to be able to pay a friendly visit to the Vatican without risk of compromising his Protestantism? Believe me, there are those here who are much more afraid that the Pope, by receiving him, will compromise his protest against the Italian kingdom. But to me they are both great enough to meet without fear. For after all they are but the emblems of the great truths, the incarnations of the principles of Liberty and Authority. And it is the man who is a prisoner who represents Authority, while Liberty finds its embodiment in the Monarch whose warships sweep the sea, and whose Empire encircles the world."

Mildred, thanks to her cousin's thoughtful anticipation of her needs, found no difficulty in securing points of vantage from which she saw everything, from the King's triumphal progress from the station to the Palace, to the moment when he bade adieu to the King of Italy on May Day eve as he started on his return journey. She saw everything, heard everything, and wrote out everything for her editor with characteristic zeal and industry.

"It has been a great *fête*," she wrote at the close of one of her letters. "But no one exactly seems to understand what it means. At the dinner, where the King made his speech about England and Italy labouring together for universal peace, everyone asked what it meant. Not certainly the war which England is waging on Italian territory against the Mullah. Did it mean Albania, on which Italy casts a covetous eye, or Macedonia, where peace is anything but universal? They say the King has concluded a Mediterranean *entente*, a new triple "alliance limited" between England, France and Italy. But who knows?"

On the day when the King visited the Pope, Mildred, thanks to the good offices of a Papal Chamberlain, whom her cousin had met years ago in Canada, was able to see the arrival of the King from the interior of the Pope's Palace. She was thrilled and awed by the simple but solemn ceremonial. She felt herself to be witnessing the meeting of two worlds. The brilliant uniforms of the Swiss Guards lit up the scene with glimpses of the Renaissance in Italy. The King, in mundane scarlet, crossed by the broad blue ribbon of the Garter, advanced to the door of the Pope's room. The door opened, and Mildred caught a glimpse of a figure clothed in white samite, mystic and beautiful; the King passed in, the door closed, and Mildred saw no more.

What passed during the half hour when the nonagenarian Pope conversed with the King no one knows, perhaps no one will ever know. And Mildred, as she mused outside the door, could not repress a pious wish that the Chief Pastor of Christendom might, amid all his political schemings for Nuncios at

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London and judges in the Hague Tribunal, say a word which might rouse the conscience and touch the heart of the Royal visitor with whom he was closeted.

Henry Gordon met her outside the Vatican. She was in an exalted mood. He saw she was under the spell. He hesitated before he struck. But he was angry with Lord William, and he wished to profit by the opportunity.

"Have you seen the paper to-night?" he asked, after they had walked a long time in silence. The question seemed to recall her from another world.

"No," she replied absently. "Is there anything in it?" For answer he put into her hand a journal with the text of the protest of the Protestant Society against the King's visit to the Pope. It was signed, among others, by Lord William Gordon. Her eye glittered.

"You might have spared me this," she said bitterly, and before the young man knew what she was about she stepped into a carriage and drove away.

CHAPTER XXI.—THE RESCUE OF NEDELCA.

THE little band of Macedonian refugees, headed by Petko Petkovitch and the one-eyed Ivan, with Peter as guide, and Edwin O'Neill, war correspondent, in their train, started southward soon after sunset. There were not more than two score men, all armed, and each with his own personal wrongs to redress. Some, like Peter, were wounded. They plodded stolidly along the mountain path that led southward through the hills. Now and then the shrill cry of a startled bird caused the little column to halt for a moment, but they kept on their slouching march till midnight, when they stopped by a mountain stream to rest and eat. Each man carried his store of black bread and salt. Hunger supplied sauce. After eating they kindled a fire and smoked in its genial warmth.

"By sunrise," said Peter, "we shall reach the monastery of Ainos, where we shall be sure of food and shelter. Another night's march and we shall be there."

No one asked where "there" was. For some it would mean a bloody grave. For all it meant the close presence of death. To Petko it meant the place where Nedelca lay. To Peter the scene of a longed-for revenge.

"Hello!" exclaimed Petko. "Who goes there? Halt, or you're a dead man!"

Out of the midnight darkness there came the figure of a man holding his hands on high and crying "Brothers."

He was a refugee, a shepherd from a village westward of Godlevo. His hut had been burned, his sheep carried off, and he was making his way as best he could to the Bulgarian frontier. He told his story as he stood trembling in the firelight, which revealed a black, blood-clotted wound on his cheek.

He said that the Albanians were fighting against the Turks. Osman Agha had been summoned to assist the Turkish commander who was trying to repress the rebellion in the direction of Monastir.

"And Nedelca, the Rose of Godlevo," said Petko, "where is she?"

The shepherd did not know. Osman had gone off in such hot haste, it was unlikely he had taken any women with him.

They gave the man some bread and a drink of raw brandy. He needed no persuasion to join their band. Then Petko gave the signal for resuming the march. Before the sun's rays had tipped the crest of the distant hills they were all safe and sound within the strong walls of the monastery of Ainos. It was garrisoned by a company of sturdy monks as familiar with their rifles as their prayer-books, and their combined piety and valor led the Turks to give the place a wide berth.

From the monks O'Neill was able to obtain a good deal of information as to how matters stood. No one believed in the Turks' promise to execute the reforms demanded by the Powers—no one, that is, excepting the Albanians, and they believed in them only enough to fly to arms to prevent them being carried out. A reign of terror prevailed everywhere, from the Servian frontier to Salonica. The monks were Bulgarians to a man. In their eyes there was no hope for Macedonia but annexation to the Principality. As for the Servians and the Greeks, they did not count. Sooner or later the great White Tsar would come to the rescue of the Orthodox, and Bulgaria would extend from the Danube to the Ægean.

"It was so fixed at San Stefano," said the Prior of the monastery, a magnificent monk over six foot high, and stalwart as a Grenadier. "England and Austria at Berlin put the Turks back. Now it is Russia's turn to undo that crime."

It was in vain that O'Neill repeated the protestations of Count Lamsdorff and the declarations of the Russian Ambassador that Russia would leave them to their fate. "Yes, of course, they always say that," said the Prior. "It is right to say it. But when Orthodox blood begins to flow in the Balkans the snows melt at the Kremlin. It is all right."

Despairing of shaking the worthy monk's robust faith in the great White Tsar and their Orthodox brethren in Muscovy, O'Neill turned into his allotted cell and slept till long after noon. When he woke he found the band making ready to start. The country was clear of Turks for twenty miles. By a forced march they could reach Godlevo by midnight, and if the Turks were not in force at the next village, they expected to be able, after an hour's rest, to attack at dawn.

Ivan objected to a start before dark, fearing spies. Petko, impatient to rescue Nedelca, would brook no delay. Ivan's fears were but too well founded. The little band had not gone more than five miles from the cloister when the trained ear of the Bulgarian guide

caught the sound of flying overhead. Where they came from no one could say, save that they were flying westward.

"Look!" said Petko, pointing to the low bare summit of a hill, behind which the glowing disc of the setting sun shone round and clear. Jutting up like a mere interrogation point against the great red orb, was the figure of a man.

"Discovered!" said Petko.

"Did I not tell you so?" growled Ivan.

"He may be a friendly," said O'Neill.

Petko shook his head.

"There's nothing for it now," he said, "but to hurry and to fight."

The men resumed their march. At eight they halted for an hour to rest and to eat. This time they kindled no fire, although the air was biting keen with frost and the snow lay heavy on the hills. They ate and drank in silence.

"An hour before midnight," said Peter, "we may expect to find them in the pass, above Godlevo."

They marched stolidly on. But as they neared the pass the party was thrilled with the excitement of expected battle. Cautiously they entered the pass, their nimble scouts roving far ahead. No sound was heard save the crumbling of the frozen snow under their feet. Suddenly out of the black darkness flashed a tongue of fire. A bullet whizzed by O'Neill's face and struck with an angry spat upon a rock.

The band halted, feeling uncertain whether the shot came from a solitary sentinel or whether they were stumbling upon a force told off to hold the pass.

One of the scouts came running back. He reported that there was a considerable Turkish force in the pass. The sentry had sighted him and fired. A hurried consultation was held. Higher up the pass there could now be plainly heard the sound of military preparations. Bugle calls rang out, and a clatter of arms woke the echoes of the hills.

Peter, the guide, spoke up and said—"It is no use attacking in front. Twenty men there could hold a thousand in check. But it is not necessary. If we go back a mile I know a mule track through the hills to the left. We can leave them where they are, and enter the plain five miles to their rear."

Half a dozen of the band were told off to take cover and keep the Turks engaged in front, while the rest of the band followed Peter up the mule track. The strategy was signally successful. An hour after midnight they halted in the ruins of Godlevo, while the Turkish force was wasting its ammunition upon half a dozen invisible Bulgarians, who kept up a desultory fire upon the holders of the pass.

Petko was impatient to advance. His men were winded. There still wanted three hours till daybreak. The Turkish village where they expected to find Nedelca was only three miles distant. He chafed bitterly against the delay, but Ivan would not budge.

"More hurry less speed," said the one-eyed man. "We shall be fresher for the fight in an hour's time."

Petko sullenly acquiesced. His men flung themselves down in the midst of the ruined walls of the burned village, seeking shelter from the piercing wind. When sentinels were posted, Petko, grasping O'Neill's arm, asked him if he would reconnoitre. O'Neill, who was light of build, agile and wiry, assented. Ivan was left in command. Petko and O'Neill strode off into the darkness.

"Where are you going?" asked O'Neill.

"To find Nedelca," replied his companion, as he paced impatiently along the rough road that wound through the valley. In less than an hour they stood on the outskirts of a Turkish village. Advancing cautiously between the houses, O'Neill slipped on an ice-covered stone. Instantly a dog began to bay in the adjacent courtyard. Petko crawled through the gate, leaving O'Neill outside. The dog was barking more furiously than ever. Suddenly O'Neill heard a dull thud, and the barking ceased. A moment later Petko rejoined him, wiping the blood from his dagger before he replaced it in the sheath.

Petko pointed to one of the larger houses; a light appeared at the window. The inmates had been disturbed by the dog. The men held their breath. The curtain was drawn aside, and a woman with a lamp in her hand looked out.

Petko started. "Good God!" he cried to O'Neill in a frenzied whisper. "It is Nedelca!"

The girl, for Nedelca it was, remained for a moment looking out into the darkness. The two men silently and swiftly made their way towards the light. But before they could reach it the curtain was dropped and Nedelca disappeared.

She was alive, thank God! But—Neither of the men spoke their common thought. Only Petko breathed heavily, and then leaping lightly over the courtyard wall, found himself immediately under the window where Nedelca had appeared. O'Neill followed him, and the two stood staring up at the window. It was in the second storey, far above their heads. It was too dark to find a ladder.

Petko planted himself against the wall. "Up you go," he said to O'Neill. "I am too heavy." His slighter companion, climbing with ease upon Petko's shoulders, found his chest level with the window-sill. He tried to open it. It was fastened from within. But the noise he had made in the attempt roused the inmates. Shuffling steps were heard approaching. O'Neill, in an agony of suspense, waited with unsheathed dagger in his hand. If it were Nedelca all would be well. But if it were not Nedelca?

After a few seconds, which seemed to be ages, he heard a peevish voice apparently replying to some one within. It was not a man's voice. Neither did it seem to be a woman's. It was cracked and shrill. It was not Nedelca's, that at least was clear. Slowly the owner of the voice began to unbar the window. O'Neill's breath came quick and hard. Another minute and his fate might be sealed. At last the window was opened, and the fat, white face of the

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Agha's eunuch looked out into the darkness. O'Neill flattened himself against the wall below the window-sill. The eunuch leaned far out of the window, peering into the courtyard.

"It is nothing," he said—"only the fancy of a foolish girl."

He was about to draw back when a sudden inspiration seized O'Neill. Grasping the fat eunuch by the throat, he jerked him suddenly forward. The window-sill was level with the floor. The eunuch lost his footing and fell with a thud into the courtyard below.

In the next moment O'Neill had leaped into the house. Guided by a light that was burning in an inner chamber, he drew aside the curtains and found himself face to face with a young and beautiful girl, who cowered in abject terror at his approach.

"Are you Nedelca?" he asked in Bulgarian. The girl answered in Turkish that she did not understand. O'Neill was puzzled. He was evidently in the Agha's harem. "Where is Nedelca?" he asked impatiently. Before the cowering creature had time to reply, the curtain of an inner department was withdrawn and Nedelca sprang into the room.

"Who wants Nedelca?" she cried.

"Petko Petkovitch," said O'Neill. "Come at once!"

Without a moment's hesitation Nedelca ran to the window.

"Petko," she whispered.

"Nedelca!" he cried. "Make haste!"

She clasped her arms round O'Neill's waist and lowered herself out of the window till her tiny feet rested upon her lover's shoulders. Another moment, and she was clasped in his arms.

But just then the Turkish woman, recovering her senses, began to shriek and raise the house. O'Neill, not caring to wait till Petko resumed his place beneath the window, leapt lightly to the ground. He alighted upon the soft body of the eunuch, who was still lying senseless and still. Another moment, and the three were running as fast as their legs would carry them down the village street. They were just in time. The cries of the Turkish woman roused the villagers. Lanterns began to gleam along the lanes, lights showed in the windows, dogs barked, and then some one fired a gun.

Petko and O'Neill with Nedelca, however, had a good start. Instead of following the road they turned aside into a thicket, where, after threading its defiles for a mile, they felt that for the time they were safe from pursuit.

"Alive!" said Petko. "But safe?"

"And sound," replied Nedelca. "The Agha was called away before he did me any harm. But if you had not come"—she buried her face in his breast and wept.

"Hello," said O'Neill. "What is that?"

The fitful firing in the village had ceased. Now firing, not fitful but sustained, began from the other side.

"They are ours," said Petko. "They have heard the firing and are advancing to the attack."

The two men, taking Nedelca with them, made the best of their way towards the sound of the firing. But a deep ravine divided them from their followers.

Petko was furious.

"If they do not find us in the village," he said, "they will spare no living thing. Peter is a fiend unchained."

But as they were toiling up the further slope of the ravine the firing died away, and a fierce clamour of exultation mingled with shrieks of women and the piercing wail of little children.

"They are in the village," said Petko. "May God have mercy upon the Turks."

But God did not have mercy, and the one-eyed Ivan and the maddened Peter showed none. Man and woman and child were slaughtered without pity. They did not outrage the women. They killed clean. They shot down every living thing that came within range, and penetrating the houses, the ready dagger despatched what the rifle had spared.

"Hurry!" cried Petko; "we may be too late."

Nedelca and O'Neill, panting with their exertions, lagged somewhat behind. Petko, rushing ahead, entered the village and was lost to sight in the smoke of a burning house.

As O'Neill and Nedelca followed hard behind, they heard a piercing shriek, and the Agha's Turkish wife, with dishevelled hair, her long white robe torn in shreds, rushed past, followed hard by Peter. He had snatched up a Turkish yataghan, which, in murderous frenzy, he was whirling over the head of his victim.

"Stop!" cried O'Neill.

It was too late. The yataghan descended with terrible force upon the neck of the fugitive. The blade drank deep. The blood spouted out, staining Nedelca's dress.

As Peter wrenched his weapon from the neck of his victim, now writhing in death agony at their feet, he seemed the very personification of savage vengeance.

"Devil!" cried O'Neill, losing all control. "What have you done?"

Peter with blazing eyes turned furiously upon the pair. He was raising his yataghan, which was streaming with blood, when O'Neill, whipping out his revolver, shot him through the heart. He lurched forward, and fell in a heap beside his victim.

"Where is Petko?" cried Nedelca. Hardly had she asked the question when they heard a little distance away Petko's whistle—the whistle of command. They hastened hither. The whistle brought a few of the band to his side.

"Petko!" exclaimed Ivan, "we thought you had been killed."

"Yes," said another. "Vengeance for Petko!" was Ivan's watchword. And we obeyed."

As he spoke he pointed to the village, which was being looted. Here and there it was beginning to blaze.

"Fools," said Petko, in a voice of thunder. "Is this a time for plunder?"

And in the hush that followed his words they could hear far off the tread of marching men. The north-east wind brought the sound nearer every moment.

The Turkish force which held the pass had discovered what had happened and was marching hot foot to cut off the Bulgarian invaders.

The men had ceased to plunder. Fortunately only a few houses were in flames. Although they were outnumbered by five to one, it was possible, with the village to serve as an improvised fortress, to hold their own till darkness should enable them to pierce the cordon of their foes.

And there amidst the corpses of their victims Petko and his band await the onslaught of the avenging Turk.

CHAPTER XXII.—MARRIAGES AND MONEY IN THE STATES.

THE wedding-day of Lord and Lady Gordon fell on Shakespeare's birthday, and the anniversary was always celebrated by a family party at Rockstone Hall.

This year there was no new bride to welcome as was the wont. Lord William was there looking disconsolate in the absence of Mildred. Mrs. O'Neill sat next him bemoaning the prolonged stay of her husband in Macedonia.

"What a month it has been for weddings," said Lady Gordon, "and never as much as an engagement in the whole of our clan!"

"Hymen has gone to America," said her husband; "all the notable weddings last month were American, even when they occurred in London."

"Two Vanderbilts in one month," chirped Mrs. O'Neill. "And everything Vanderbiltian is excessive. Reginald Poole Vanderbilt married at Newport with a million dollars' worth of wedding presents, whole stacks of Easter lilies, and thousands of pounds' worth of Beauty roses. Eleven days later William K. Vanderbilt marries by stealth behind closed doors in London. The extremes of Ostentation and of Privacy reached by members of the same family in the same month."

"Yet," said the Editor, "the higger-mugger wedding in North Audley Street, from which, legally or otherwise, the public was excluded, bids fair to attract more notice than the grandiose performance in Rhode Island, where, by-the-bye, the marriage was fully rehearsed the day before. Not bad for a sacrament of the Church."

"I don't call it a wedding," said the Canon. "The ceremony in St. Mark's was the negation of our Lord's commands, an outrage upon the Canon Law and a flagrant insult to our Bishop."

"What bathos," murmured Lord William, *sotto voce*, to his neighbour.

The Canon went on. "If millionaires must violate the Divine law, which forbids the marriage of divorced persons, why should they make our English Church *particeps criminis*?"

"That is a matter," said Sir Lewis Gordon, "which the Rev. R. H. Hadden will have to settle with his Bishop. He need not expect promotion at Dr. Ingram's hands. But now that he is well advertised as having no scruples about marrying divorced persons, there may be such a run upon his services that he can dispense with Episcopal favour."

"What a cynic you are, Sir Lewis!" said Lady Gordon.

"You forget," he replied, "that like Mr. Rhodes I have been too much behind the scenes. A millionaire and the brother-in-law of a Duke will never have to go far afield to find a parson to solemnise—that is the word—to solemnise his marriage—no, not if both parties had been twice divorced. It is not only in France that ecclesiastics can be found who can arrange matters with the *Bon Dieu*."

"The Earl of Yarmouth I see," said young Jack Gordon, who was sitting next Sir Lewis, "is bringing an American fortune back to Ragley Hall. He needs it. They say she is very rich."

"A million dollars in her own right," said Sir Lewis. "But that will not go very far with the Earl's tastes. I believe, however, that she has expectations."

"He's devoted to the stage, is he not?" said Lady Gordon. "Is there any chance of them doing anything to found that Classical Theatre on which our pretty friend in Artillery Mansions is so enthusiastic?"

"Hum," said Sir Lewis. "It is one thing to like to cut a figure on the stage and quite another thing to endow a theatre in which other people would play the leading rôle. But no one has mentioned the most notable marriage of the month."

"You mean Mr. Hearst's?" asked Mrs. O'Neill.

"Of course," said the Editor. "Mr. Hearst, of the Hearst millions, of the *New York Journal*, of the *Chicago American*, of the *San Francisco Examiner*, Congressman for New York, is now a married man. And if he had but been a married man ten years ago he might to-day have been the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

"You don't say so," said Lord Gordon. "I thought he was the yellowest of yellow journalists, and his papers the most disreputable in the continent."

"That is what his enemies say. You have never seen his papers?"

"Heaven forbid," said Lord Gordon. "I never read American papers."

"Well, I do," said the Editor, "and I can guarantee that the popular impression is a popular delusion. Hearst is a journalist who does things. Imagine Harmsworth crossed with Massingham, and you get Hearst. His one great drawback hitherto is that he has had no wife. Better late than never; but I confess I am curious to see the kind of woman who last month became Mrs. Hearst."

"You say he does things," said Lord Gordon. "What kind of things does he do?"

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else will do," replied the grizzled Gordon. "His latest exploit before his marriage was to take three actions with the view of compelling the Government to prosecute the Coal Trust."

"A newspaper editor who brings actions at law against great corporations," said Sir Lewis, "is a novelty in this country. What a chance Pearson missed when he let the prosecution of Whitaker Wright fall into the hands of a committee."

"Since the old *P.M.G.* days," said Colonel Charles, "I have not seen anything quite so plucky as Hearst's Challenge to the Trusts. Just listen to this:—

"The editor of *The American* has undertaken on the public's behalf to disabuse these confident monopolists of the notion that they are above the law. They are not dignified gentlemen entitled to respectful exemption from annoyance by the press while pursuing a legitimate business.

"They are law-breakers and criminals.

"For six months *The American* has been endeavouring to reach them with the law. Though it should take six years *The American* will reach them."

"You are right," said Mrs. O'Neill, "quite like the *P.M.G.* But do you think he will succeed?"

"You'd better ask Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Carnegie," said Sir Lewis; "they have both left New York for London. I don't suppose either of them have much love for Mr. Hearst—married or single."

"It seems to me," said Lord William, breaking a somewhat moody silence for the first time, "that whether it is by Mr. Hearst or whether it is somebody else—Mr. Roosevelt for choice—the Trusts are going to have their claws clipped."

"Roosevelt!" said Sir Lewis; "I thought he was the mere tool of the millionaires. Don't tell me that a President who depends for his re-election upon the Republican Campaign Fund will ever seriously quarrel with the men from whose long purses that fund is filled."

"Did you read his speech on the Trusts out West, this trip?" asked the Editor.

"Only a summary of it. Publicity! publicity! Put the Trusts under a glass case, so that a curious public may see the bees at work. He does not go beyond that, does he?" said Sir Lewis.

"It is evident you have not seen the *New York Sun* lately," remarked the Editor drily.

"Why should I see the *Sun* of New York?" said Sir Lewis. "I would much rather see more of the *sun* in London."

"Because," said the Editor, "the *New York Sun* is more or less under the inspiration of Pierpont Morgan. It is regarded as his oracle. Hence, when it declared last month that Mr. Roosevelt had hit the Trusts harder than Mr. Bryan ever tried to do, things look serious."

"But why, and how?" asked Lord Gordon. "Roosevelt worse than Bryan? It seems incredible."

"It all arose out of the action taken by his Attorney-General against the Northern Securities Company," said Lord William. "I had some money invested in the Northern Pacific, and my broker told

me all about it. It reminds me of the Vanderbilt wedding in North Audley Street, with Mr. James J. Hill playing the part of the Rev. R. H. Hadden, and the President, or rather his Attorney-General, fussing round like the Bishop, trying to spoil sport."

"Really," said Lady Gordon. "How curious! But do explain. These American financial questions are always so dull. It is quite a relief to find someone who can compare them to a wedding."

"It is quite simple," said Lord William. "In the North-West of the United States there are two great groups of railways which used to compete with each other to their mutual loss. One is called the Northern Pacific, in which I have some money; the other is called the Great Northern. A great financial genius called James J. Hill, a heavy, solid, massive manipulator of railways, married these two systems together by an ingenious arrangement called the Northern Securities Company. It would take me too long to explain how the company secured the merging of competing interests and brought about unity of control. That it did so is admitted. But the arrangement, although effective, has just been declared to be illegal by the judges of the Federal Court, being moved thereto by President Roosevelt's Attorney-General."

"On what grounds?" asked Sir Lewis.

"On the pretext that the combination thus effected would enable the combine to attain a power in interstate commerce which would enable them to influence prices, and affect the course of trade in their particular direction if they chose to do so."

"And what will be the result?" said Lord Gordon. "Will it smash the combine?"

Lord William smiled grimly. "If the bishops could prevent the marriage of divorced persons, would the divorcees who wanted to be married live celibate lives? The union would not be solemnised by religion, but it would none the less continue. In like manner, although the marriage of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern is annulled by the Courts, their intimate conjugal relation will continue unaffected by the legal decision."

"Then had they not better get married and be done with it?" said Mrs. O'Neill.

"That is what the parties most concerned appear to think, and they are mightily mad with the President for depriving them of the legal justification for their irregular union."

"Won't the President climb down?" asked Sir Lewis. "It seems to me that the decision of the Court, if applied all round, would cut the throat not only of the Northern Securities Company, but of every railway in the land. Every railway is built up by combination, and every combination has as its object the attainment of the position which the Federal Court now declares to be illegal."

"Now you are getting beyond me," said Lady Gordon. "Real marriages interest me more than these monetary mergers. I hope, Lord William, that

next year you and Mildred will be the guests of this festival."

Lord William flushed.

"I don't know," he said. "Mildred seems so wedded to her profession, it is impossible to induce her to marry."

"Oh, nonsense," said Lady Gordon. "I know Mildred. She would exchange the editorship of the *Times* for a nursery full of children any time, and jump at the chance."

The grizzled Gordon smiled.

"But why not have both?"

CHAPTER XXIII.—"SPILT OUT ON THE SANDS."

THERE were four of them: the two grizzled Anglo-Indian soldiers, the grey-haired Minor Canon, and the tall, handsome, clean-limbed soldier boy, the youngest soldier in the Gordon clan.

They stood in the grey light of the winter afternoon before the figure of General Gordon in St. Paul's. One of them, Ronald Gordon, Captain in one of his Majesty's regiments of Guards, had come to say farewell, as many a Gordon did, to the peaceful bronze face before setting out on hazardous expeditions from which they might or might not return.

Ronald Gordon was going out to Somaliland on special service, and therefore he was glad, not with the joy of four years ago, when he had set out for South Africa, but with a chastened gladness, born of custom, the which had helped him to win medals.

He was reading the inscription aloud—"His sympathy to the suffering and his heart to God." "Do you know, Uncle Arthur," he added thoughtfully, "it has always struck me that ought to be put 'and his soul to God.'"

"Well," mused the Canon slowly—"perhaps: but in effect it is the same. His heart in life, his soul in death, were alike given to God."

"A noble life!" exclaimed General Ninian Gordon, with a little touch of regretful envy. His brother caught him up sharply.

"And a splendid death!" he exclaimed. "God send us all as fine an end!"

The Canon contemplated the still features with a lingering trouble in his eyes. He, too, had longed to be a soldier, and he still wished he could fight.

"Amen," said Ronald under his breath, with a quick brightening of his handsome features. "For how can a man die better than facing fearful odds?"

"Ah-h-h, yes," conceded his father, moving haltingly down towards the door. "Don't lose sight of the fact we are due at Claridge's at 7.40."

The three elder men moved away, and Ronald, with his hat against his shoulder, stood aside to let an old woman pass by; then, with his back to Wellington's tomb, paused for a last look at the serene bronze face and the quiet hands folded beneath palm and crown. It almost seemed to his imagination as if the thin lips

smiled, under the lingering shaft of dull yellow light that came through the grey London sky to lavish itself over the hero's head.

Harry looked swiftly round him; there was no one near, and he spoke softly aloud.

"Good-bye, sir!" he said. "I'm off again! Better chance this time. Wish me good luck!" He pressed his hat on his chest, and with a long look went after his father and uncles. They were standing on the steps talking quietly.

"It's the d—n foolishness of the whole affair," General Ninian was saying, with his air of grim authority. "What's the use of a War Office if the Foreign Office makes war? In this Government of mess and muddle the thing is perhaps not so very surprising, but I for one don't stomach being interfered with through the Foreign Office by a man who has been pitched out of the War Office. It's a d—n bad business, and they'll find they've bitten off a good deal more than they'll be able to chew."

"Bad!" said Colonel Gordon, with a kind of grim satisfaction. "Bad's no name for it. Of what practical use is the country to us? Waterless desert; and I remember when I was quartered at Aden—well a great deal more than is quite comfortable for a man whose only son is going to fight the dervishes."

"A good many more will say that before all's done," replied his brother. "D—n the Foreign Office! say I; the country needed to sit still after South Africa."

The Canon pressed his black felt down over his placid brows and lent the Colonel an arm. His right leg was reminding him in a needlessly ostentatious manner that certain of the Pathan hill tribes jab upwards from below.

"There is no fear of Ronald picking holes in the Administration," said the Canon.

"No fear!" exclaimed Ronald quickly. "It's the chance I want! My only fear is that we may never get to grips with them."

The Colonel sighed as he glanced sideways at the handsome boyish face. "You need not fear that," he said quietly as they crossed the pavement. "Remember, to die killing a Christian means Paradise to those chaps; they have no silly qualms about death."

"And," added the Canon, as they stood to wait for the carriage, "you might add, they are a race of unconquered men, full of virile qualities, mental and physically. They have never forgotten that once they were almost masters of the East. In theory they owe allegiance to Turkey; practically for them Turkey is *non est*. They are a recklessly brave, austere race, and have never felt the yoke in Somaliland—well yes, but I think the question will eventually involve something more than Somaliland."

"It will be the very devil," jerked out General Ninian hotly. "I know 'em. What did we want to interfere with 'em at all for? Answer me that! Has England so much blood and treasure unspent, that she must needs water the desert with it?"

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"There was a certain Sir John Falstaff," remarked the Canon, with a glimmer of cynicism in his level voice, "who said that it was ever the trick of the English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common."

The carriage drew up at the pavement and the four men got in. Ronald put his head out of the window and caught the faint clashing of bells overhead. The great dome lowered in the grey evening sky, and a flight of doves shot round it in circling gleams of silvery white—low grey sky, grey pile, grey doves, and the grey roaring streets; and before him fame, glory, and perhaps a deathless name.

It was a miscellaneous assortment of British forces with which he found himself marching into the desert in search of the Mad Mullah. The voyage, the overland travelling, and his meeting with the gay crowd of young officer-men, who were, like himself, on special service, had all passed like a dream. A sense of unreality had taken hold of him from the moment of his landing, which he failed entirely to quite throw off. The shifting expanse of creamy sand, rippled here and there into tiny waves by long over-blown winds; the patches of thick, low-growing scrub and cactus; the dazzling arc of incredibly blue sky, with its rim of jagged mountain peaks cutting in glaring crimson and lucid purple against the horizon, were all so theatrically unreal. And the men seemed impossible, in the full knowledge of what they were going to do, and the resources of the Empire. A handful of fiercely moustached Sikhs, a scattering of burly South Africans, and warlike, weary-looking Bikhani Camelry, two or three companies of Kaffrarian Rifles, some few Somalis. It was as if the Empire had flung together so many from her dominions, just to see how they would work the thing among them, and with them a sprinkling of British officers, all in their youth and prime.

"Fuzzy-Wuzzy will see some samples!" remarked a junior captain joyfully, as he surveyed the wavering line of horse and foot. "By Jove! what a God-forsaken corner this is, Gordon! A fight's all right; but it beats me what this one's going to be for."

"Lord Lansdowne told the Mullah to go home, and he wouldn't," jested a lean-faced camelry officer, "so now he's got to smell hell. See?"

Ronald Gordon laughed, as they all did, and wished the Mullah had chosen to run amuck in a cooler portion of the coast-line, or that there was more water along the route. Either would have satisfied him.

They toiled through the desert to Bohotle, where they sat still to breathe their horses and to make plans for the good time to come, when the Mullah was routed and the land clear of dervishes. A few dervishes were brought in—grim-faced men with burning eyes and hard mouths; they made the expedition begin to feel a little less sure of themselves; an impression of uneasiness spread among the details, which the various

reconnoitring parties added to considerably. Fuzzy-Wuzzy was in force somewhere, and unless they could locate him things would be very serious for them.

One of these small columns, despatched more than a hundred miles to the South West of Bohotle, eventually discovered the enemy—simply enough; the bush spat fire towards Wardair, and the reconnoiters fell back, satisfied that the dervishes were ambushed in the bush. They were sixteen miles out of their way, and in waterless country. But it rained in the night and the nullahs filled, so within seven miles of Gumburra they built a zareba, and an officer, with a handful of men, was sent out to locate the enemy again.

They found him unexpectedly, and in force, and retreated to the zareba, leaving Captain Chichester dead behind them, and fifteen of the rank and file.

"We must retire," was the order, and two companies of men were sent out to spy the land. One came back safely, the other sent word by a breathless messenger that the dervishes were only four miles away, and in their thousands. Thus it came to pass that, on April 19th, Ronald Gordon found himself marching with a small relief force to assist Captain Olivey back to the shelter of the zareba, and Colonel Plunkett in command.

It was the fastest march on record, for every step was punctuated with rifle-shots from the distance, yet when they came up with the reconnoitring party they were not facing the enemy, and no shot had been fired.

"Ambush!" exclaimed the officers, looking at each other blankly. "Ambush!" repeated the men. Fuzzy-Wuzzy had trapped them.

They had hardly time to form a square when the dervishes were down on them. The heavy sense of impending evil lifted off Ronald's soul now that he was actually in presence of its fulfilment, and was succeeded by an odd impersonality, as if he had no concern in the coming onslaught, though he was preparing keenly to resist, with every nerve in his body alert and tingling.

He was at the head of a little group of Sikhs, Boers and African Rifles, and immediately behind one of the Maxims. The gunner, sitting calmly on the ground, seemed to be amusing himself as he turned in the ammunition, his face serenely absorbed in his occupation. The bush low and hotly grey on one side; on the other the wide whiteness of the desert sands shimmering in the hot tropical sun.

And all at once they were being attacked on all sides—two thousand horse, ten thousand spearmen! The utter lack of proportion struck Ronald as something ludicrous. He laughed softly. Fearful odds; but how could a man die better? Each one looked his comrade in the eyes, and saw in them what he knew was in his own—a long farewell; for who could come alive out of all that yelling mass of fanatics—galloping, running, screaming, and brandishing spear, or knife, or gun? They were trapped.

"Stand tight, Gordon," whispered a brother officer in Ronald's ear; "we'll get the brunt of it just here behind the gun."

A few moments more and Ronald was standing astride him, with the Sikhs closing in to protect the fallen officer.

There had been a flickering red flame along the whirling front of green-turbaned horsemen, a stinging blast of lead, which struck up little spurts of sand along the British front, and laid many a head low; then, like a hurricane, yelling, screaming, laughing with a horrible joy, the horsemen were over, and the spearmen came on. The rifle fire seemed powerless to stop the rush, the dead piled themselves in gory heaps before the Maxim, the desert was running red, and the Prophet stood holding wide the gates of Paradise.

So! that was past. Ronald found himself working the Maxim, with the gunner lying tranquilly on his side beside him.

"Sahib," said the sole remaining Sikh, rocking on his feet, with a cartridge between his brown fingers, "this is already the last. I am sped!"

He ran up the sight and fired at the re-advancing line. A battered object, slightly in front of the others, threw up its arms and fell headlong.

After that chaos came again. Rush after rush swept over the little British square till at last it was broken, and Ronald sat at the Maxim while the last round of ammunition crackled through.

"Gordon! Gordon!" called a voice; "we're retiring before they get up again. Come along!"

"Can't," drawled Ronald laconically—"wounded! Take Spencer with you—he's got a wife and child!"

Spencer groaned as he was dragged hurriedly away, and once more there was a flash of vivid green as the ragged standard of the Mad Mullah was carried past in a pandemonium of groans and yells and wild invocations.

All that was left of the British was falling back—a poor, bleeding remnant of forty men.

Silence, after all the mad rout and horrific outcry. Ronald sat propped against the gun, strangely content and at peace, as men are wont to be whose life-blood is issuing forth in full flood from many wide gaping mouths.

The fight was over. The dead lay piled along what had been the British front and high around the Maxims. He noted with a boyish satisfaction how well the Boers must have died in this their first battle for the Empire.

And there was not a shot left. It had been a good fight!

"Gad!" said a browned South African. "What can England want with this country?" He coughed horribly, for there was a bullet through his lungs. "Is this worth men's lives?"

A voice came from the dying Sikh. "We are England's," he said, "and she takes us in the hollow of her hand and spills us out."

"Rummy—" began the Rifleman, and collapsed, to straighten out his limbs in death beside the dervish he had slain.

The long afternoon, parched with the torrid heat of

the desert, flowed over into evening. To Ronald, following on that strange peace, came periods of burning thirst and intervals of delirium, in which countless multitudes of dervishes swept over him, howling and crying in fanatic rage.

So wore on the slow time, till his eyes opened on the sun, a round ball of flaming red, settling solidly down on an earth rimmed with translucent ruby. He had fallen, and his head lay on the quiet breast of the Sikh, so that the wide expanse of encarnined sand came within his field of vision. An amazing scale of ascendant colour blazed above him and around, could he but have seen it; and, below, the long shadows already stole purple and vague, gathering in trailing wreaths on the horizon edge.

Suddenly under his hand moved something very soft and smooth. With incredible effort his fingers closed round it, carried it painfully to the level of his eyes, and dropped it beneath his chin; it was a swallow with a broken wing. A curious quick resentment stirred him that this innocent thing should be added to the tale of slaughter. It came upon him vaguely that the little soft thing had been winging its way homeward—homeward to England, the little grey island in the grey sea, where life had been so sweet. His fingers relaxed on the bird, but it nestled under his hand, and looked at him with curiously human eyes. And all at once he was in St. Paul's by his father's side, reading the inscription on General Gordon's tomb, "His sympathy to the suffering—"

Do what he would he could not read the rest. It was somehow blotted out, and the fact that he could not remember it caused him strange agonies, bodily and mental. His salvation depended on those words, and he could not bring them to mind. He opened his eyes on the desert, and found the flaming assonance of glorious colour was whirling aloft and alow, circling in vast thunderous tones, such as his ear had never grasped before. Wonderful! and so strange, but he could not remember yet; and, unless he remembered, those purple shadowy things would cross the gaping silence down below and carry him away.

A convulsive movement of his arm brought the bird close to his cheek, and life leapt suddenly up at the warm touch. He turned hungrily and pressed his livid lips to the soft breast. "Po-o-or th—," and at that moment a great voice clear, high, and wondrous sweet, filled all heaven and earth with its music, and what it sang was the thing he had striven for.

"And his soul to God!"

A smile flickered into the boyish blue eyes, and his hand travelled crookedly towards the rim of his battered helmet. "And his soul to God!"

His head fell backwards, and the smile went suddenly out.

The sun's rim dipped, and the purple shadows hastened across the sand to cover the heaps of dead piled on the reddened earth, and the night closed down.

England once more had lost and won.

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Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 23.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of May, 1903.

WHY THE AMERICANS ARE BEATING US.

THE REPORT OF THE MOSELY COMMISSION OF TRADES UNIONISTS.

MR. MOSELY and his twenty-three Trades Unionists have rendered a service to Great Britain by the report which they have just issued as to the result of their tour of investigation into the industrial conditions of the United States of America. The book embodying their reports was published last month (2s. 4d. post free) by the Co-operative Printing Society, 118, Corporation Street, Manchester. It is a volume which should be in every working-man's home, not only for its intrinsic value, but because it is one of the first and most comprehensive attempts yet made to enable representative workmen to ascertain by careful and prolonged examination the facts of American competition. It is an extremely interesting book; from the sociological as well as from the industrial point of view it is of first importance. Here we have the deliberate judgment of twenty-three picked judges, men possessing the confidence of all the more important Trades Unions in the country upon conditions of labour in the country which every day tends to become a more dangerous competitor in the markets of the world. It is true that the survey was somewhat rapid, and the conclusions at which its members have arrived must necessarily be somewhat superficial—here and there there are obvious mistakes—but when all that is admitted there is no mistaking the importance of what is practically the unanimous finding of this picked body of Trades Unionists.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The following, with Mr. Mosely, who accompanied them to America, constituted the Commission:—

Mr. Thomas Ashton (Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners), Mr. G. N. Barnes (Amalgamated Society of Engineers), Mr. C. W. Bowerman (London Society of Compositors), Mr. W. Coffey (London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders), Mr. James Cox (Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain), Mr. H. Crawford (General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners), Mr. D. C. Cummings (United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders), Mr. M. Deller (National Association of Operative Plasterers), Mr. William Dyson (Amalgamated Society of Tailors), Mr. Harry Ham (National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association), Mr. R. Holmshaw (Sheffield Cutlery Council), Mr. W. B. Hornidge (National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives), Mr. Thomas Jones (Midland Counties Trades Federation), Mr. G. D. Kelley (Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland), Mr. G. J. Lapping (Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers), Mr. James Macdonald (London Trades Council), Mr. J. Maddison (Friendly Society of Ironfounders of Great Britain and Ireland), Mr. W. C. Steadman (Trades Union Parliamentary Committee), Mr. H. R. Taylor (Operative Bricklayers' Society), Mr. P. Walls (National Federation of Blastfurnacemen), Mr. Alex. Wilkie (Associated Shipwrights' Society), Mr. W. H. Wilkinson (Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Weavers).

THE NEED FOR ANOTHER COMMISSION.

The cynic may sneer at the fact that these British workmen should have with one consent pronounced a judgment in their own favour and in condemnation of their employers, but as Mr. Mosely, who is an employer, concurs in their finding there is not much point in the cynic's sneer. The practical conclusion at which everyone must arrive on reading these series of reports is that the next thing to be done is for Mr. John Burns to organise a personally-conducted tour of twenty-three leading representative employers of labour, who should, under his guidance, proceed to the United States, and go over the same ground as that traversed by the Mosely Commission. We should then have another report from the employers' point of view as to how the land lies. Granting that the Trades Unionists were partial, this partiality can be allowed for. The report of the suggested Burns Commission of the employers of labour would not be less partial, and by comparing the two reports we should be in a position to arrive very nearly at the exact truth.

Pending the report of this Employers' Commission, which really ought to start at once on its travels, if only in order that the British employers may have an opportunity of vindicating themselves from the severe indictment brought against them by their workmen, we cannot do better than lay before our readers a summary, with copious extracts from the contents, of this remarkable book.

WHAT THERE IS IN THE BOOK.

The book consists, first, of a Preface by Mr. Mosely, in which he embodies the conclusions at which he has arrived as the result of his observations during this tour. It is closed by a general report by Mr. W. G. Steadman, representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Congress. Between Mr. Mosely's preface and Mr. Steadman's summing-up there are twenty-two reports by the twenty-two other members of the Commission, in which each one states the result of his own observations, and supplements his report by answers to forty-one specific questions. After these reports there is an appendix showing the progress in manufactures in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. The general conclusions at which all, or nearly all, the members of the Commission have arrived are as follows:—

The Americans are superior to us in the following points:—

1. In the education of their people.
2. In the superior intelligence and enterprise of their employers.
3. In closer co-operation between masters and men.
4. In the superior morality of the American workman.
5. In the greater readiness of Americans to use labour-saving machinery.

Upon these points all the Commissioners and Mr. Mosely are practically agreed. The other findings of the Commission are as follows :—

1. The best American workmen are often British born.
2. The American workman is not hustled and hurried and driven much more than the British workman.

As to the question of the comparative well-being of American and British workman, opinions differ.

These conclusions will startle a good many people; it is, however, necessary to quote the evidence from which they were arrived at.

I.—MR. MOSELY'S REPORT.

First, I will quote from Mr. Mosely's Preface the statement as to why he undertook to bear the cost of this Commission, and what are the conclusions at which he has arrived after taking part in the investigation which he set on foot :—

In my travels round the world, and more particularly in the United States, it became abundantly evident to me that as a manufacturing country America is forging ahead at a pace hardly realised by either British employer or workman. I therefore came to the conclusion that it would be necessary for the workers themselves to have some insight into these developments, and I decided to invite the secretaries of the Trade Unions representing the principal industries of the United Kingdom to accompany me on a tour of investigation of the industrial situation across the Atlantic.

We learn that Mr. Mosely's personal conclusion is that the true-born American is a better educated, better housed, better fed, better clothed, and more energetic man than his British brother, and infinitely more sober; he is also more capable, in consequence of using his brains as well as his hands :—

One of the principal reasons why the American workman is better than the Britisher is that he has received a sounder and better education, whereby he has been more thoroughly fitted for the struggles of after life; and I believe all my delegates were themselves immensely impressed with the generally high standard of education in the United States—a standard it would be well for our own nation to copy as far as practicable.

If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, both masters and men must be up and doing. Old methods must be dropped, old machinery abandoned. Practical education of the masses must be instituted and carried out upon a logical basis, and with efficiency. The bulk of our workmen are already both sober and intelligent, but with many of them there is urgent need for them to become more sober, more rational; more ready to adopt new ideas in place of antiquated methods, and improved machinery whenever produced, and to get the best possible results from a day's work. Manufacturers for their part must be prepared to assure their men a piece price that will not be 'cut' when the latter's earnings exceed what has hitherto been considered sufficient for them. Modern machinery must be introduced, co-operation of the workmen sought, and initiative encouraged in every possible way. Without such a modernised system, we cannot hope to compete with countries like the United States, which has this advantage, and is, moreover, blessed with natural resources such as we do not possess.

The true solution of the whole problem is profit-sharing in some shape or form, and it is towards this goal that I feel both masters and men alike should turn their eyes. It is a difficult problem, but one that I am convinced can be solved in time. Capital and Labour are partners, and they must work as such.

If there is one lesson that in my opinion has been amply demonstrated to the delegates on this Commission, it is this fact as to machinery—not, of course, that I think they themselves have ever opposed it (as that day is happily fast passing away amongst intelligent men), but they must have been pleased to see such positive proof of what they have been for long past trying to impress on the rank and file in their respective unions.

II.—OUR EDUCATIONAL INFERIORITY.

All the members of the Commission speak with one voice as to the superiority of the American educational system to that which exists in this country. Mr. Flynn, of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, says :—

It is a humiliating fact that the children of our industrial population receive an education very much inferior to that given to the children of the United States of America. Not only is education in that country free, but it is continued up to the age of eighteen, and in some States even University education is free. So far as American law is concerned every boy and girl starts life with at least a high-school education. The traditions and social considerations which uphold Eton and Harrow, and similar educational institutions, is so much dust in the mouth of an American citizen. He reckons his country is better without them. With us the poverty of parents means compulsory ignorance of the children. In America poverty of the father is another reason why his children should receive the best education the nation can give. So thoroughly is this conviction part and parcel of American life, that I have heard employers express their extreme reluctance to employ any one under eighteen in their works.

Equally emphatic is the evidence of Mr. Walls :—

Education is given unsparingly, from the elementary to the higher grade and technical schools. In the Northern States no child is allowed to leave school till it is fourteen years old. An inquiry at what was said to be an average school in a working-class locality elicited the statement that fifty per cent. of the children remained at school until they were fifteen, and nearly twenty-five per cent. until they were sixteen. At the technical college the full course of engineering is four years, and the junior course two years. Some go in for an all-round training, and others for special training in one subject.

In one point, and in one point only, do any of the members find British educational methods superior to those of the Americans. Mr. Steadman, who has been chairman of the L.C.C. Technical Education Board, while admitting that the educational system of the United States is better than our own, says he found no public technical schools for the sons of the working classes equal to what we have in London. He believes that the apprenticeship system is dying out in America, and that in cases where boys are apprenticed it is only for a period of three years. From what some some of his colleagues say, it would appear that four years is the maximum. Mr. Barnes points out that the English apprenticeship system, with all its shortcomings, is the better of the two.

Mr. T. Jones, of the Midland Counties Trades' Federation, says that "Americans laugh at our Education Bill, and twit us with caring more for dogmatic teaching than for the intelligence of the children."

The practical conclusion which every sensible man will draw from the educational reports of the Mosely Commission is that at any cost we must elect a Parliament whose first object will be the improvement of the education of the people, rather than the bolstering up of the schools of a sect.

III.—THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE BRITISH EMPLOYER.

Mr. Barnes, of the Amalgamated Engineers, reports that American managers are more enterprising than the British; they work harder, and are often the first in the workshop and the last out. Mr. Steadman is very emphatic upon this point. He says :—

The English worker has nothing to learn from America, but the employers have a lot. I do not assume for one moment we are the best, but this I do say, we cannot be beaten in the world for good, solid, well-finished work that will stand the test of years to come. Let our employers realise that labour is as much

a partner in the business as his capital, and that the success or failure of that business depends upon both; he has the best material to work upon. Treated properly, he need have no fear of American competition, or that of any other country in the world, for high wages pay both the employer and the employed. In America they know this, and act up to it; hence the secret of their success.

More than one of the Commissioners hold that the British employer has more to learn from America than the British workman. The same idea would seem to be held by Mr. Mosely, for he owns that in all his previous trips to America he had been forcibly impressed with the up-to-date methods of production, both from a business standpoint and as regards the equipment of the workshops.

On this point almost all of the members of the Commission are in agreement. When our employers will pay more attention to elementary conditions of success in manufacture they can be assured of results equal to, if not better than, those of America. Mr. James Cox, of the Iron and Steel Workers, says, "The fault does not lie with the men" :—

So far as rolling from piles is concerned, manufacturers had better recognise that the practice is doomed to extinction. Even where practised there is practically no attention given to secure a good solid pile. Anything will do for it; the most slovenly methods are used in its make, and in nine cases out of ten for every shilling saved in the "pile" five shillings are lost in the finished sheet. It is so easy to blame the workman for all this, and prate upon his wastefulness and inferiority; but if the best of American workmen had to come here and work, they would be as great a failure as many of our managers would be in America.

Mr. Barnes says, as a matter of fact, so far as mechanics are concerned, the American workman is, to a very large extent, the English workman. Mr. James Cox says :—

A concluding word to my fellow working men, at whom nearly everybody has a kick in discussing questions of work and wages as the general scapegoat. The workmen who have helped to build up American industry, and have made it what it is, are largely British. I have had universal testimony to this fact. A leading manager with not, I believe, a drop of British blood in his veins, generously and frankly said to me, "Your workman is the best all-round fellow in the world. His only fault at home is that he is a bit too conservative in his work, but he comes here and takes his coat off, and soon lets everybody know the stuff he's made of."

Mr. Deller says :—"Most decidedly the American workman is not superior to his British brother. As a matter of fact, those holding the most prominent places in the States are either of British birth or parentage; certain it is the majority of the best plasterers I came across were such." The same is reported by Mr. Watts concerning the blast-furnace men.

IV.—OUR LACK OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MASTER AND MAN.

It will come as a surprise to many to know that most of the delegates, though not all, find the American employer much more fraternal in his relations with his workman than the English master. Mr. Deller, of the Operative Plasterers' Union, bears emphatic testimony to the fact that American employers are much more considerate to their employees than English masters are to their men. He says :—

I have no hesitation in saying it is not the British workman that is at fault, but the British employer. Whilst the American employer adopts all the latest in machinery, his British competitor works his obsolete machines until the output is almost nil, and then blames his workman. Again, the former allows

plenty of breathing space for his *employés*, studies their comfort, and in any matter of disagreement deals with the recognised officials of the men's Unions, whilst the latter invariably ignores all the latter points. I do not pretend to think that the American employer loves his workman more than does the British employer, but he recognises that to do all that which is mentioned pays, while the other does not. It is with the former a matter of £ s. d., with the latter a matter of dignity.

Mr. Robert Holmshaw, of the Sheffield Cutlery Council, says :—

Employers and men seem generally more in touch with each other in the States than is the case in England. The employer talks over the work, and invites the opinion of the men upon any new project, and the men are encouraged to make suggestions for the good of the business. If a man has a complaint to make, he can go direct to his employer, which would be a somewhat unusual proceeding here.

Mr. Steadman, writing in the same sense, says :—

No doubt the best factories and workshops are far better than our own. Workmen are treated as men by their employers, who are always accessible to their men, and in most cases have far better opportunities for promotion than in this country, and are not subject to the same supervision. Thousands of Englishmen are employed, and in many cases hold positions of trust at good salaries. Taken as a whole, the Americans do not turn out better work than ourselves; in fact, to give my honest opinion, I do not consider it so good. As everywhere else, there are good and bad firms.

On the other hand, a dissentient note is sounded by Mr. James Cox, of the Associated Iron and Steel Workers, who says that he does not think the relations between employers and employed in the iron trade are better than they are in Great Britain; in wages disputes they have much to learn from us.

V.—THE INFERIOR MORALITY OF OUR WORKMEN.

It is to the credit of the twenty-two Trades Unionists that they bear unhesitating testimony to the superiority of the morality of the American workmen to those of Great Britain. Mr. Holmshaw calls attention to the remarkable fact that although there is no religious education in America, as we understand the term, secular education there produces results that, outwardly at any rate, bear comparison with our own. There is a remarkable absence of bad language in the streets. This was particularly noticeable in the Saturday night crowds. It is not only outwardly that the Americans are more moral than the British.

Mr. Ashton finds that "gambling on horse-racing, etc., does not enter so largely into the life of the American workmen as into that of the English workmen." He goes on to say that he "considers the American workmen more sober than the English workmen, and this is quite clear in every industrial centre where a visitor may spend some time." This means, as explained in Mr. Holmshaw's report, that "it is unusual to see intoxicated men in the streets." In another part of his report Mr. Holmshaw remarks :—

It is undoubtedly true that there is less drinking among American workmen than we find among our own. This applies not only to native Americans, but to Englishmen settled in America, who speedily fall into the accepted customs of the country. The workmen in the States commence work in the morning to time, and work steadily through the day. The Sheffield workman works harder than the American, and, of course, is in many cases equally sober; but it cannot be denied that there are many instances where the fatal drinking habits result in great waste of time, and consequent annoyance to the employer. The cause and remedy for this are, perhaps, the

most serious questions that could engage the attention of the Sheffield manufacturer. Personally, I believe—especially after this brief glance at American workshops—that some of our obsolete customs of workshop management are at the root of this deplorable state of things. Enforced loss of men's time for trivial causes through no fault of their own too often gives the opportunity for leaving work which would otherwise not be sought.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof, and it is rather odd that betting and intemperance should thrive in the land of denominational education, and be almost eliminated in a country whose education is frankly secular.

VI.—IMPROVED MACHINERY.

It seems, however, that American workmen favour machinery more than ours do. "Indeed, here lies the distinctive feature of American industry," says Mr. Barnes, "namely, the hankering after the latest machinery and best methods of working which pervade American industrialism." Other members of the Commission declare that the workman in the States welcomes machinery more readily than the workman in this country, and Mr. Mosely shows that labour-saving machinery is encouraged by the Trades Unions and welcomed by the men, because experience has shown them that machinery is their best friend. He is very emphatic on this point, holding that the eagerness to adopt the latest machinery in America has saved the workman enormous manual exertion, raised his wages, tended towards a higher standard of life, and increased rather than diminished the number of men employed.

VII.—AMERICAN WORKMEN NOT "DRIVEN."

The statements made under this head will surprise most English readers. Everyone has hitherto believed that one great element of American success was the fact that American workmen were driven at a tremendous pace. This delusion is dispelled by the report of the Mosely Commission. Mr. Barnes directly contradicts the assertion that American workmen operate two or three machines each. He also denies that piecework is general in America. Mr. T. Ashton, of the Operative Cotton Spinners, comes to a different conclusion:—

I don't think that the American workmen do more work in their early manhood than the English workmen, but they worry their minds more about what they have got to do, and this, combined with their hurry-scurry system of getting through their work, may have the effect of deteriorating their physical powers, and causing their working years to be shortened. The American workmen are thrown out of employment at an earlier age than the English workmen, and this is the opinion of all the workmen I conversed with upon the subject.

Mr. Flynn says American employers believe that machines rather than men or women ought to be driven, and the clever workman who, by invention or suggestion, enables his employer to carry out this ideal, is encouraged in a manner delightfully real and sincere.

Thus Mr. P. Watts, of the National Federation of Blast Furnacemen, though he admits American superiority in the machinery used in his trade, failed to find evidence of the American workman running machinery at high pressure. The skilled men at the furnaces are mostly British; the unskilled are Poles, Scandinavians, and Italians—men of small stature and poor physique. "In the barrow fitting department I did not see a man who could work beside a British blast furnaceman for a single shift." He looked in vain for the extraordinary "hustling" of which one so often reads.

In most cases the hours of labour were found to be

longer than in England, and holidays fewer, while wages in all cases were very much higher, in some of the trades twice what is paid here. Piece-work is common, but where weekly wages are paid the men, according to Mr. Ashton, who is supported by those of his colleagues referring to the subject, "appear to act on the principle of giving a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, and in my opinion personal energy and initiative meet with fair reward from the employers."

Neither are the American workmen worked to death at an early age. Then, again, as Mr. Barnes points out, the American manager is more enterprising than the English manager, and more ready to introduce the latest and best of everything; he is a man who works hard himself, often the first in the workshop and the last out. Mr. Barnes, whose report is one of the most exhaustive and impartial in the book, agrees with Mr. Steadman that the American factories turn out work "qualitatively inferior to British work."

The English visitors seem all to have been impressed with the cordial relationship between masters and men. They all comment upon it. The discomfited British workman may find some solace in Mr. Mosely's further admission that "many of the men, however, holding leading positions are either English or Scotch, and the American himself is justly proud of his British descent." Or, as Mr. Barnes puts it: "As a matter of fact, so far as mechanics are concerned, the 'American workman' is to a very large extent the 'English workman.'" What he means is that he found English mechanics everywhere, especially in positions of authority.

Mr. Holmshaw found no instances of young American working men doing a larger amount of work than would be the case with men of the same age in England. He saw as great a proportion of elderly men at work in the factories as there are at home. Englishmen who had been in the States forty years, and must have been sixty-five years of age, were frequently met with at work.

Mr. M. P. Wall says:—

We failed to find ocular evidence of the American workman running at high pressure. Certainly the machinery runs at a high speed, but the man showed no signs of over-exertion. According to some writers, he is supposed to love his machine and his work so much that he almost desires to take it home with him. We saw the same preparation for the bell as here, and the same rush at the first sound of it.

Nor could he find evidence of men aging rapidly and being cast aside:—

I questioned four men in different workshops whom I suspected of being advanced in years, and in each instance was surprised to find that the man was older than he looked. The aged American workman, being neatly dressed and clean shaved, is deceptive in his appearance. Grey beards tell no tales in America. I was also informed that, as is mostly the case in English shops, the aged man is removed to lighter or less responsible work, but not dispensed with. Except in one shop, I saw no work calculated to make a man deteriorate young, or have his working years shortened to a greater extent than they would be at similar work here. In the hotter climate life may be shorter, but that is a matter for the statistician. Those who assert that men over fifty are thrown out of work in America might tell us where they go to. They are not chargeable to the rates. They are not sold as scrap. They do not all finish as millionaires at fifty. Where are they?"

VIII.—THE COMPARATIVE WELL-BEING.

Mr. Mosely, as will have been seen from the passage quoted above, believes that American workmen are better housed, better fed, and better clothed. But Mr. Barnes does not seem to be quite so sure about that. He says:—

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The American workmen are better housed, but rents are much higher, in many instances double what they are in England. Underclothing and a coarser kind of clothes and boots are no dearer than here, but good outside clothing is from 40 to 50 per cent. higher. Food costs about the same as in England. After careful investigation, I came to the conclusion that, comparing wages and the cost of living, there is at least an average of 25 per cent. in favour of the American workman. A careful, sober man can undoubtedly save more money than in England, and judging from the range of our observations, heavy drinking is far from being customary. Betting on horse-racing is practically unknown to the American workman.

As a consequence of the high wages, Mr. Mosely says the average married man owns his own house. Mr. Barnes agrees, and adds what will make his fellow-engineers at home marvel: "It is quite an exception for a man to pay rent to a landlord." Where rents are paid, however, they are very much higher than you find them in English towns, and this fact is adduced by Mr. J. Cox, of the Associated Iron and Steel Workers, in explanation of the effort made by American workmen to buy their own houses. In large cities the flat system prevails more than with us, and, according to Mr. Holmshaw, the average American workman is not housed any better than the average English workman. Mr. Hornridge, of the Boot and Shoe Operatives, declares that "so far as domestic comfort is concerned we could give them points."

Women workers seem to be much better paid than they are here. In one office, in Chicago, visited by Mr. Bowerman, of the London Society of Compositors, he found the women typesetters receiving the same wages as the men, but in the Government printing offices in Washington the women were paid two dollars a day as against four dollars paid to the men.

IX.—THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

I have already quoted the emphatic and unanimous expression of opinion of Mr. Mosely and the delegates as to the value of the civic federation as a means of bringing employers and employes together. Mr. Walls says:—"I have no hesitation in saying that had there been a similar institution in this country it would have saved many thousands of pounds to both capital and labour and many a bitter tear. Such a body could not fail to do good in this country." Nearly all the delegates express themselves in the same way, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no time will be lost in getting the English civic federation into existence. Mr. Barnes says: "If some person of authority were to canvass, both employers and employed, he would favour the proposal and, with the concurrence of his constituents, would act with the federation if formed."

Such are the main features of this remarkable report. It is one which, until we have the suggested alternative report of an Employers' Commission conducted by Mr. Burns, will hold the field. It is too much to hope that it will finally dispose of the misrepresentations which have been so rife as to the responsibility of the British workman for the success of his American compatriots. But it will at least give pause to those who have been so diligently engaged of late in demonstrating and dilating upon the shortcomings of our industrial population.

The forty questions which each of the delegates answered *seriatim* are very well framed so as to cover most of the important subjects upon which it is desirable that our industrial classes should be well-informed. Three questions relate to the early training of the worker, then follow twenty questions which refer to the relations

between employers and employed, including such questions as the hours of work in America and England, the system of piece-work, the equipment of factories, etc. The third head, which relates to the general condition of workers, also contains twenty questions, dealing with such subjects as the feeding, lodging, and clothing of American workmen as compared with those in England; while others deal with the personal habits of American working men, their duration of life, the provision for incapacity, and so forth. The last sub-division consists of three questions devoted to the civic federation, of which all the delegates speak well.

X.—SHOULD BRITISH WORKMEN EMIGRATE TO THE STATES?

This question is not raised directly by any of the questions, but the net effect of this report can hardly fail to encourage the more energetic of our workmen to transfer themselves to the New World. Here for the first time we have it set forth on the authority of their most trusted representatives, the fact that, even after making all allowances for increased prices in the United States, workmen in America are at least 25 per cent. better off on pay-day than those in this country. Further, they learn on the same authority that so far from the workmen in America being driven like slaves by demons of bosses, they are treated more like human beings than they are in England, that there is no evidence of excessive strain, that their average of life is within a couple of years of that of the British workmen, that their chances of rising in the world are better than they are in the old country, and that, take it all in all, the general conditions of their employment are better than they are in this country. As to the opportunities for rising in the world being better in America than in England, there is only one opinion, and the delegates are almost as unanimous as to the 38th question, in which they are asked whether they consider the general conditions of the life of a workman better in America than in England. The representative of the Plasterers answers this question with a flat negative; but it is difficult to reconcile this with his answer to the twenty-fourth question, in which he says, "It naturally follows that with wages so much higher in America than in England, those who desire to live well can do so much easier than in England." A similar apparent inconsistency is observable in Mr. Barnes' report, for while he admits that there are greater opportunities for the workman to rise, owing to the expensive nature of American industry, the proper recognition of ability, and better educational facilities, he says that he considers the general conditions of living of the American workman in every respect but that of money, and the continuation schools for his children, worse than here in Great Britain. Money and education, however, are great exceptions. Mr. Holmshaw admits that the opportunities for rising are greater in America, and that the workmen save more, but he thinks the English workman has more leisure, and consequently more opportunities for enjoyment and recreation than the American workman. The workmen, however, who will be tempted by this report to emigrate are not those who will put amusement and recreation in the first place. Thomas Ashton says that the conditions are better in America, they save money more rapidly, and they have about 40 per cent. higher wages. Mr. Terence Flynn exults in the untrammelled freshness, breadth and liberty of the New World, where the worker is the only aristocrat.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—BURNS AND OATES.
1 dol. April.
Attitude of Modern Protestants towards the Virginity of Our Blessed Lady. Rev. A. J. Maas.
Reform and Reformers. Rev. W. J. Kerby.
History of Schools—a Suppressed Chapter. Rev. W. Poland.
Who was St. Mary Magdalene? Rev. H. Pope.
Des Cartes and the Philosophy of the French Revolution. Rev. G. McDermot.
The Dolorosa. Rev. H. T. Henry.
Geoffrey Keating: an Irish Historian of the Seventeenth Century. Rev. T. J. Shahan.
The Popular Play. Rev. J. T. Smith.
The Example of Napoleon. Rev. D. A. Merrick.
Encyclical: The Church in the Philippines.
Encyclical: To the Bishops of Italy.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.
The Origin of Property in Land. G. T. Lapsley.
American Business Corporations before 1789. S. E. Baldwin.
American Constitutional Precedents in the French National Assembly. H. E. Bourne.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. May.
Breuning's Mission to England, 1535. Concl. W. B. Rye.
Swarkston and the Battle of Hopton Heath. Illus. G. Bailey.
The Law of Treasure Trove. Contd. H. Martin.
The Hundreds of Warwickshire at the Time of the Doomsday Survey. Illus. B. Walker.
The Beat of Drum. W. Andrews.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
French Farm Buildings. Illus. A. Girard.
William B. Van Ingen. Illus. C. de Kay.
English Pleasure Gardens. Illus. A. C. David.
Living in Paris on an Income of 3,000 Dols. a Year. Illus. F. Mazade.
The New White House in Washington. Illus. M. Schuyler.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. April.
American Literature and the High Schools. J. M. Berdan.
A Pledge for Simpler Living. S. M. Jones.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Dr. A. E. Gibson.
Democracy or Autocracy—Which? J. W. Bennett.
The Message of Mazzini. B. O. Flower.
A Study in Advertising. H. C. Shearer.
Modern Dramatic Realism. Fannie H. Gaffney.
New Zealand—Political, Social and Religious. J. M. Peebles.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. May.
Frontispiece:—"Happy Days" after W. Menzler.
Portrait-Sculpture. Contd. Illus. Claude Phillips.
The Hills of Kerry. Illus.
The Later Work of Elihu Vedder. Illus. Lewis Lusk.
The Guild of Handicraft at Chipping Campden. Illus. C. R. Ashbee.
Miniatures by Miss Charlotte McLaren. Illus.

Art Workers' Quarterly.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. April.
Woodblock-Printing in Colour. Illus. F. Morley Fletcher.
Moral Ceramics. Illus. W. J. Neatby.
The Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Illus. Symposium.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. April.
The Function of the Stock Exchange. C. A. Conant.
My Own Story. Contd. J. T. Trowbridge.
Emerson's Correspondence with Herman Grimm. F. W. Holls.
The Foe of Compromise. W. G. Brown.
The Honourable Points of Ignorance. S. M. Crothers.
Makers of the Drama of To-day. Brander Matthews.
In Old Brittany. Anna S. Schmidt.
Horace E. Scudder. A. V. G. Allen.

Badminton Magazine.—3, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. May.
Belvoir. Illus. Marquess of Granby.
Class-Racing in the Solent. Illus. H. L. Relach.
Handicappers and Handicapping. A Handicapper.
Alpine Accidents. Illus. T. S. Muir.
The Lambourn: a Berkshire Trout Stream. Illus. D. Stafford.
Economical Motoring. Major C. G. Matson.
Shooting in Austrian Mountains. R. Cl. Bachofen von Echt.
The Wildfowler. Illus. D. C. Macmillan.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERBLOW. 1s. 6d. May.
Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1902. Contd.
Proportion of Cash to Deposits.
The Need of a Depreciation Fund in Railway Accounts. C. H. Grinling.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 75 cts. April.
Edwards Amasa Park. J. E. Rankin.
Is the World Spiritual? J. Bascom.
Hints relative to the Date of the Fourth Gospel. C. W. Rishell.
The Origin of New Species and of Man. G. Macloskie.
The Outlines of a Preachable Theology. A. A. Berl.
The Prayer of Creation. C. Gresley.
Italian Poetry of Our Time. J. Lindsay.
The First Sin, Its Consequences, and the Remedy. C. Walker.
The Interpretation of Scripture. T. K. Davis.
The Twentieth Century New Testament; the Latest Translation of the Bible. H. M. Whitney.
The Formative Principle of Sociology. B. T. Stafford.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. May.
Why Army Corps? "Polkovnik."
Imperial Strategy. A Staff Officer.
The Irish Land Bill. Amhas.
Femão Lopez; the Earliest Exile of St. Helena. Hugh Clifford.
The Pleasure of Deception. Scolopax.
Musings Without Method. Contd.
The Government and Paris.

Bookman.—(America.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.
Novels by Dickens; Contemporary Criticism. A. B. Maurice.
Ouida—An Estimate. F. T. Cooper.
The History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature. Illus. Contd.
F. T. Cooper and A. B. Maurice.

Burlington Magazine.—14, NEW BURLINGTON STREET. 2s. 6d. April 15.
The Pageants of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, commonly called the Warwick MS. Illus. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
Form and Decoration in English Silverplate. Illus. P. Macquoid.
Hans Sebald Beham and a New Catalogue of His Works. Illus. Campbell Dodgson.
The Early Painters of the Netherlands and the Brugs Exhibition. Contd.
Illus. W. H. J. Weale.
Clifford's Inn. Illus. F. L. Griggs.
Supplements:—"Federigo Gonzaga" after Francia: "A Virgin Martyr" after Luini: "Virgin and Child" in the Collection of Mme. André: "Portrait of a Man," after Holbein, &c., &c.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. April.
Burning of the Parliament Buildings. Illus. J. J. Bell.
From Quebec to James Bay. Illus. E. T. D. Chambers.
Colonial Naval Reserves. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
Thomas Barnard Flint. With Portrait. Percy St. Clair Hamilton.
The War of 1812. Contd. Illus. and Maps. J. Hannay.
Canadian Trans-Continental Railways. With Map. N. Patterson.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. May.
Sedburgh School. Illus. A. E. Johnson.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. May.
The King's Motor-cars. Illus. A. W. Myers.
Admiralty Harbour Works, Dover; the Making of a Harbour.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry at Home. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
A Few New Features for the House of Lords. Illus. H. Furniss.
The Army School of Cookery. Illus. H. Wyndham.
The Women Editors of London. Illus. R. de Cordova.
"America at Work."

Cassell's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. May.
Coining Machinery in Chinese Mints. Illus. Oberlin Smith and Henry A. Janvier.
Modern American Machine Tools. Illus. C. H. Benjamin.
Small Water Powers with High Heads for Electric Lighting. Illus. Thorburn Reid.
Distributing Illuminating Gas at High Pressure. F. H. Shelton.
The Great Eastern Railway "Decapod." Illus. James Holden.
The Cotton Oil Industry in America. Illus. D. A. Tompkins.
Railway Trains on Ferries. Illus. Archibald S. Hurd.
Recent Steam Turbine Applications. Illus. G. L. Parsons.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. April 15.
The Sun's Place in the Universe. Rev. G. M. Searle.
The Irish Priest as Novelist. Rev. P. A. Sillard.
The Genius of Luca Della Robbia. Illus. Mary F. Nixon-Roulet.
The Employer's Obligation to pay a Living Wage. Rev. J. A. Ryan.
The Ideal Fuel. Illus. J. Tracey Murphy.
Cardinal Barnabo. R. H.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 15. 4d. May.

The Sultan of Morocco. Illus. A. Schneider.
 Adeline Patti. Illus. H. Klein.
 Athletics for College Girls. Illus. Alice K. Fallows.
 Five Hundred Farmers; an Economic Experiment in Iowa. W. S. Harwood.
 Thomas Arnold the Younger. With Portrait. W. T. Arnold.
 Sargent's Redemption in the Boston Public Library. Illus. S. Barker.
 Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon"). Illus. Mrs. Fields.
 The Hampered Executive. H. L. Nelson.
 The Careers of Scholarly Men in America. E. L. Thorndike.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. May.

How Working-Men Exist.
 Some Aspects of Farming.
 Scout Distillation.
 Louisa, Lady Ashburton, Christian Philanthropist. Catherine M. Phillimore.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 CTS.

April.
 The Lion and the Bear in the Far East. Illus. F. A. Ogg.
 St. Petersburg; a Reading Journey through Russia. Illus. E. Noble.
 Practical Studies in English. B. A. Heydrick.
 Social Settlements. Illus. M. West.
 More Beauty for All. Caroline L. Hunt.
 The Production of Industrial Art in America. Illus. Contd. R. F. Zueblin.
 The Old Flemish and Dutch School in the United States. Illus. N. Hudson Moore.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. May.

British Nigeria. F. B.
 What Missions are doing for India. Sir A. Wingate.
 The West China Mission in 1902. With Map.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. April

Archbishop Temple.
 The Psychology of Conversion.
 The Church and the African in the West Indies.
 The Holy Eucharist. Contd.
 The Criticism of the Synoptic Gospels.
 Western Stories of the East.
 England and Rome in the Middle Ages.
 The Earliest Versions of the Gospels in Syria.
 Missions to Hindus.
 The Needs of South London.

Commonwealth.—44, VICTORIA STREET. 3d. May.

Charles Booth's "Religious Influences of London." Canon H. S. Holland.
 Before the Education Bill. Bishop of St. Asaph.
 After the Education Bill. C. F. G. Masterman.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. May.

The Liberal Opportunity. J. A. Spender.
 The Case for Municipal Trading. Contd. Robert Donald.
 Sobriety in Germany. J. L. Bashford.
 Woman Suffrage. Miss Frances Power Cobbe.
 The Army Problem; the *Times* and the Parliamentary Critics. Contd. S. C. G.
 "Faust" in Music. Ernest Newman.
 A Russian Representative at Kabul. Demetrius C. Boulger.
 The Trade of the Great Nations. Mark Warren.
 Some Recent Advances in Radioactivity. Frederick Soddy.
 The Interpretation of Dante. Rev. S. Udny.
 The Bagdad Railway. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. May.

Dean Farrar as Headmaster. J. D. R.
 "Rejected Addresses." Viscount St. Cyres.
 Prospects in the Professions; the City.
 Justus Von Liebig. W. A. Shenstone.
 Dames Anglaises, Neuilly; From a Convent Garden. M. H.
 Bird-Nesting and Bird-Nesters. Alexander Innes Shand.
 A Day of My Life on the *Britannia*. A Naval Cadet.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. April.

The Americanisation of the Canadian Northwest. Illus. W. R. Stewart.
 Grace in Woman's Costume. Illus. H. H. Boyesen, Junr.
 Björnson; the Prophet-Poet of Norway. Illus. Louise P. Richards.
 To love or to be loved. Lavinia Hart.
 Making a Choice of a Profession; Medicine. Dr. G. F. Shears.
 Famous Cures and Humbugs of Europe. Illus. J. Ralph.
 Calumet and Hecla; the Romances of the World's Great Mines. Illus. S. E. Moffett.

The Young Napoleon. Contd. Field-Marshal Viscount Wolsley.
 Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd. R. N. Burnett.
 Health made and preserved by Exercise. B. Macfadden.
 Mankind in the Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.

Critic.—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 2s. 25 Cts. April.

Life Outdoors and Its Effect upon Literature. Mabel Osgood Wright.
 Frederick van Eeden and "The Depths of Deliverance." L. C. van Noppen.
 Richard Henry Stoddard's Gift to the Authors' Club; a Poet's Library. Illus. Carolyn Shipman.
 Félix Vallotton. Illus. C. Brinton.
 Robert Louis Stevenson the Dramatist. A. W. Pinero.
 The Confessions of St. Augustine and Roussau. J. McCabe.
 Théodore Botrel, Singer of Breton Ballads. K. L. Ferris.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. April.

The Pontifical Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. Bishop of Newport.
 The New Education Act, 1902. Rev. Patrick Lynch.
 A Stain upon the Statute Book. J. B. Milburn.
 Oxford and Louvain. Rev. L. C. Casartelli.
 Religion as a Credible Doctrine. Rev. V. J. McNabb.
 The Gospel read to St. Francis "in Transitu." M. Carmichael.
 The Nomen Tetragrammaton in Genesis iv. 1. Rev. A. Amandolini.
 The Shekinah and the Real Presence. Rev. J. Freeland.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 2 rupees. April.

The Present Moral and Religious Crisis. Prof. G. T. Ladd.
 Fuel and Fodder Reserves in India. C. W. Whish.
 Home Rule from a Practical Point of View. "A Loyal Irishman."
 Female Education in India. H. D. Kantavala.
 The Police and Patriotism. Sir E. C. Cox.
 The Poverty of India. A. Rogers.
 Hindu Music. C. T. Naidu.
 Some Phases of Russian History. F. H. Skrine.
 Protection and Free Trade. Col. T. F. Dowden.
 Recollections of Max Müller.
 Some Reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny. Rev. J. A. Mackay.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. April 15.

Rural England. Rev. L. R. Phelps.
 The Later Economics of Emile Zola. H. W. Blunt.
 The Moral Principles of Compensation in Temperance Reform. F. J. Western.
 Co-operation and Commercial Morality. Rev. E. F. Forrest.
 The Present Position of the New Trades Combination. E. J. Smith.
 An Arbitration Treaty with France. H. W. Wolff.
 The Fiscal Policy of the Future. W. F. Ford.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. April.

Armstrong's Charles V.
 Ballad Poetry.
 Human Flight.
 Expansion and Expenditure.
 Fynes Moryson; an Elizabethan Traveller.
 The Supernatural in Nineteenth Century Fiction.
 Huckinghamshire.
 Art History in the Netherlands.
 English Agriculture.
 Lord Acton.
 National Security.

Educational Review.—20, HIGH HOLBORN. 1s. 8d. April.

Moral Education in the Public Schools. W. H. P. Faunce.
 Differentiation in the Higher Education of Women. C. de Garmo.
 Civil-Service Reform Principles in Education. Lucy M. Salmon.
 Public Elementary Schools of Rome. J. F. Reigart.
 An Hour's Work done by School Child en. G. Belli.
 The Psychological and the Logical in Teaching Geometry. John Dewey.
 Some Educators I have known. Contd. James M. Greenwood.
 Accidents from College Football. E. G. Dexter.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGTON ROAD. 6d. May.

Physiological Pronunciation of Vowels.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.

Humiliating Position of the Cape Colony. Charles W. Hutton.
 Advance of British Influence in Hausaland. With Map. T. J. Tonkin.
 The Historical and Religious Aspects of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. T. Paynter Allen.
 Army Organisation; the Recruit. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. William Hill-Climo.
 Student Life at Canadian Universities. John Macnaughton.
 Salmon-Fishing. Wilfred Walter Morris.
 The Inefficiency of India's Volunteers. F. Loraine Petre.
 The Flight of the Locust. S. B. Kitchin.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. April 15.

The Working of a Labour Department in Industrial Establishments. Charles C. Carpenter.
 Practical Economy in the Power Plant. W. H. Booth.
 Modern Machinery for Excavating and Dredging. Illus. Contd. A. W. Robinson.
 The Development and Use of the Small Electric Motor. Illus. F. M. Kimball.
 The Cupola and Its Successful Man-agement. Illus. R. Buchanan.
 The General Principles of Mine-Accounting. E. Jacobs.
 Metal-Cutting with the New Tool Steels. O. Smith.
 Cost-Finding Methods for Moderate-Sized Shops; the System of the Canadian Composing Company. K. Falconer.

Engineering Times.—P. S. KING. 6d. April 15.

Industrial Arbitration in Australia and New Zealand. W. P. Reeves.
 Valve and Valve Gear Problems. W. D. Spooner.
 A Naval Stoker's Training School. Illus. J. J. Bennett.
 Ships' Auxiliary Machinery. Illus. Contd. A. W. Bowerbank.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. April.

The Ionian Islands under Venetian Rule. William Miller.
 The Fair of Lincoln and the "Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal." Prof. Tout.
 Gian Matteo Giberti. Contd. Mrs M. A. Tucker.
 France and the First Coalition before the Campaign of 1796. J. Holland Rose.
 The Colchester Mint in Norman Times. J. H. Round.

English Illustrated Magazine.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. May.
Mazzottini. Illus. Fred Miller.
Climbing the Chamonix Aiguilles. Illus. G. D. Abraham.
Thornton Abbey; an Old English Gate-House. Illus. S. M. Watt.
A Day of May. Illus. H. Lee.
La Fiesta de las Flores. Illus. W. H. B. Kilner.

Englishwoman's Review.—14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. April.
Miss Helen Blackburn. With Portrait.

Everybody's Magazine.—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 10 CTS. April.
Easter in Many Lands. Illus. C. B. Taylor.
The First American Railway Merger. Illus. E. D. Berry.
Monroe declares the Monroe Doctrine; a Day in the Life of a Great American. Illus. A. H. Lewis.
The New England Farmer. Illus. H. C. Merwin.
Tuan Fang; Confucian. Illus. F. H. Nichols.

Expositor.—HODDER AND SROUGHTON. 1s. May.
The Beginnings of the History of Jerusalem. Prof. G. A. Smith.
The Companionship of the Twelve. Prof. A. E. Gallie.
Missionary Methods in the Times of the Apostles. Prof. T. Lahn.

Expository Times.—SIMPSON. 6d. May.
The Fact of the Atonement. Prof. R. Mackintosh.
The Will to Know. Rev. R. H. Charles.
Ezekiel's Vision of the Temple. Principal G. C. M. Douglas.

Folilden's Magazine.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. April 15.
The New Beachy Head Lighthouse. Illus. T. Williams.
Nile Irrigation Works. Illus. Contd. W. Noble Twelvemess.
Byker Bridge (Widening). Illus.
The Paris Metropolitan Railway. Illus. Contd. J. Boyer.
Laundry Engineering. Contd. F. J. Rowan.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. May.
The Revenge for Fashoda. Vates.
Latin Rapprochement and the Baghdad Imbroglio.
The Macedonian Conspiracy. Herbert Vivian.
The Art of Lord Lytton. Francis Gribble.
Had Shakespeare read the Greek Tragedies? Contd. J. Churton Collins.
Government by Hire-Purchase. Archibald S. Hurd.
Anomalies of the Civil Service. D. A. Thomas.
The New Dante Play. Maurice A. Gerstohwohl.
Two Record Budgets—1860 and 1903. W. R. Lawson.
Samuel Pepys. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
Children as Wage-Earners. N. tie Adler.
Mankind in the Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.

Forum.—FORUM PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK Oct. 50 cts. April.
Sidney Lee's Life of Queen Victoria. Prof. W. F. Trent.
Talent versus Training in Teaching. J. M. Rice.
The Present Estimate of the Value of Human Life. R. Eucker.
The Scope of a Permanent Tariff Commission. A. H. Washburn.
Submarine Navigation; a Letter to the Editor. F. M. Barber.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. April.

Children of Labour in America. Illus. W. S. Waudby.
The Autobiography of a Shop-Girl. Illus.
The Fire-Walkers of Fiji. Illus. W. B. K. S.
Lao XIII. Illus. F. Paronelli.

Genealogical Magazine.—STOCK. 1s. May.
Marris of Ballybeggan and Castle Morris, Co. Kerry. Contd. Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval.
The Cecil Armorial. Fitz-Glanvil.
The Cornwalls of Burford. Contd. C. Reade.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. May.
Typhoid Fever and How to prevent its Spread. F. Graham Ansell.
Lowland Scottish Life and Character. R. Richardson.
Dick Steele. J. K. Tull.
Ancient Aegina and Cannes the Modern.
F. G. Dunlop—Wallace—Goodbody.
Air and Life. J. Ellard Gore.
Woman and Music.

Geographical Journal.—STANFORD. 2s. April 15.
Colonisation and Irrigation in the East Africa Protectorate. Map and Illus. R. B. Buckley.
Geographical Distribution of Vegetation in Yorkshire. Illus. Dr. W. G. Smith.
From Quito to the Amazon via the River Napo. A. Hamilton Rice.
The Hydrography of the Faeroe-Shetland Channel. With Diagrams. H. N. Dickinson.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.
Girls Then and Now. Lily Watson.
The Chanting of Poetry. Florence Farr.
About Roumania and Roumanian Excursions. Helena Vacaresco.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. May.
Girls That Lancashire is proud of. Illus. Caroline Masters.

Good Words.—LESTER. 6d. May.
Striking Oil in California. Illus. A. Inkersley.
Ruskin's Old Road. Illus. W. G. Collingwood.
The Isle of Freshwater. Illus. Rev. John Vaughan.
Roller Boats and Revolving Ships. Illus. Major C. F.ild.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. May.
The Polytechnic and its Work; Interview with J. E. K. Sudd. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
Christina G. Rossetti. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes.
C. Marconi on Wireless Telegraphy; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
Lord Strathcona and the Future of Canada. Illus. J. H. Young.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3d. April 15.
How Ireland is governed. Illus. Miss Mary Spencer Warren.
Training the Other Side. Illus. E. Miles.
A Tip on a Submarine. Illus. H. Navarr.
Detection by Handwriting. Illus. L. Spingfield.
A British Consul's D.ily Life. Illus. R. Pocock.
Bridal Dresses in Many Lands. Illus. Eleanor Charteris.
Lil putian Animals. Illus. B. Tozer.
How to judge a Good Cigar. Illus. R. C. Baily.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. May.
Shakespeare's "King John." Illus. J. Knight.
The Chukchees; a Strange People of the North. Illus. W. Bogoras.
Constantinople. Illus. A. Symons.
The Woman of the People. Mrs. John Van Vorst.
Photographing the Nebulae. Illus. G. W. Ritchey.
Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1903. H. W. Mabie.
The Mechanism of the Brain. Carl Snyder.
Recent Impressions of the English. H. C. Merwin.
A Day in the Salt Meadows. Illus. S. Hartmann.

Hibbert Journal.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 10s. per ann. April.
Optimism and Immortality. G. Lowes Dickinson.
Martineau's Philosophy. Prof. A. Seth Pringle-Pattison.
Buddhism as a Living Force. Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids.
The Failure of Christian Missions in India. J. Oldie d.
The Drifting of Doctrines. Prof. J. P. Mahaffy.
Recent Aspects of the Johannine Problem. Prof. B. W. Bacon.
Did Paul write Romans? Prof. P. W. Schmiedel.
Auguste Sabatier and the Paris School of Theology. Prof. G. B. Stevens.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. April.
The Making of Man. Prof. G. Macloskie.
What the Bible teaches concerning the Flood. G. F. Wright.
Being Interesting in the Pulpit. Rev. F. H. Foster.
Jesus Christ versus His Apostles. Prof. W. C. Wilkinson.
The Gospel Miracles and Modern Thought. Prof. J. B. Thomas.

House.—3, FINSBURY SQUARE. 6d. May.
Eaton Hall. Illus.
Historical Houses. Illus.

Humane Review.—6, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. April 15.
Cruelty to Animals and Theology. M. A. R. Tucker.
Ernest Seton-Thompson's Works. Nancy B.ill.
The May-Fliv. E. Carpenter.
The Safety of Society. E. Crosby.
Cattle-Ships. J. M. Greg.
Inoculation with Plague Serum; an Indian Village Tragedy. F. Swiney.
Bishop Butler on Punishment. "Lex."

Idler.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 6d. May.
Mountaineering as a Profession. Illus. F. Gribble.
A Frost-Bitten Night on the Crags of Great Gable. A. R. Elliot.
The Wood-Duck. Illus. E. Sandys.
A Bunch of Flowers. Illus. A. Scammell.

International Journal of Ethics.—SONNENSCHNEIN. 2s. 6d. April.
The Religious Training of Child en by Agnostics. Mrs. F. Darwin.
What should be the Attitude of Teachers of Philosophy towards Religion. Josiah Royce.
Christianity and the Natural Virtues. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
The Political Bibl. G. Schubert.
The Domain of Utilitarian Ethics. G. L. Roberts.
Mr. McTaggart's Ethics. G. E. Moore.

International Quarterly.—UNWIN. 5s. April.
Christianity and Buddhism. T. W. Rhys Davids.
Development of the French Drama. Brander Matthews.
Folk Song and Classical Music. L. C. Elson.
The Partition of Austria-Hungary. E. Reich.
The Interplay of Human Minds. G. b iel Tarde.
The Problem of Natural Religion. Josiah Royce.
Legends of Death among the Bretons. Anatole Ls Braz.
Lessons from Dutch Colonisation. J. W. Jenks.
Alfred De Vigny. Edmund Gosse.
Björnsterne Björnson. W. M. Payne.
Tendencies in Modern German Sculpture. A. H. ilmeyer.
Decline in the House of Commons. H. W. Massingham.
The Fur Seal as an International Issue. G. A. Clark and D. S. Jordan.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 6d. May.
Dr. Richard O'Connell and the New Religion in Kerry. Rev. D. O'Connor.
Beginnings of the Irish College, Rome. Rev. J. Gibbons.
Irish Saints in Italy. Dr. J. F. Hogan.
The Nebular Theory and Divine Revelation. Rev. E. A. Sellzy.
Irish Residents in Rome. Rev. D. F. M'Crea.
A Protest against Pessimism. J. M'Call.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL. 6d. May.
Literary Associations. Rev. D. Byrne.
Katherine Tynan. Rev. M. Russell.

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Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. April 15.
Australia and Naval Defence. Senator Mattheson.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELHER. 2s. April 15.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson. With Portrait. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Holden. The Best Organisation for the Land Transport of the British Army. Major Astley H. Terry.
Financial Lessons from the Boer War. Corcl. Lieut.-Col. S. Churchill. Campaigns against India from the West and through Afghanistan. Contd. Major-Gen. L. N. Soboleff.
What has the Boer War to teach us as regards Infantry Attack? Concl. Lieut.-Col. von Lindenau.

King and Country.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. April.
The Commercial and Financial Position of Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange. H. H.

Stratford-on-Avon; the Body-Snatchers. Miss Marie Corelli.
Municipal Progress; a Vindication. F. Dolman.
The Housing of the Aged Poor and the Obliteration of the Tramp. J. Denny Geddes.

Fiction Factories. Francis Gribble.
Sydney Smith; the Man, the Re-learner, and the Wit. Astley Cooper.
Dr. Randall Davidson. Some Problems for His Grace. A Country Vicar.

The New Development and the Higher Criticism. E. Garnet Man.
West African Notes. G. C. Napier.
The French Canadian and the Boer. T. C. L. Ketchum.
Nelson's Lady Hamilton. John Fyvie.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. May.
The Umbelliferæ. Illus. R. Lloyd Praeger.
The Palæontological Case for Evolution. Contd. R. Lydekker.
St. Sophia, Constantinople. Illus. Contd. E. M. Antoniadis.
The Nebular Hypothesis; a Modern Cosmogony. Agnes W. Cleke.
Clouds as seen from Cloud Level. Illus. Rev. J. M. Bacon.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. May.
Prosper d'Épinay; a Sculptor of Royalties. Illus. M. F. Beauregard-Durand.

Society Out of Doors. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
Shakespeare's Shrine. Illus. A. Strindberg.
Why do so Many Women No Longer marry? Symposium.
Some Famous May Queens. Illus. G. A. Wade.
The Charm of Spring in Paris. Illus. Clive Holland.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.
My Visit to Maxland. Illus. J. M. Bacon.
A Talk with Albert Dawson of *The Christian Commonwealth*. Illus. D. Williamson.
A Visit to the Troad; the Annals of Ilium. Illus. F. E. Crow.
Some Burial Entries in the Registers of Stationers' Hall. Illus. W. Perkins.
The True Story of Seth Bede and Dinah Morris. Illus. Contd. W. Mottram.
The Flowers of Woodland Trees. Illus. J. J. Ward.

Library.—KEGAN PAUL. 3s. April.
Who was Caxton?
Practical Bibliography. James Duff Brown and A. W. Pollard.
Ulrich von Ellenbog and the Press of S. Ulrich at Augsburg. R. Proctor.
A Seventeenth Century Cookery Book. W. B. Thorne.
Early Printed Books. W. Voynick.
The London Library Catalogue. Z.
Variations in Three Copies of the Original Edition of Herrick's "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers."

Library Journal.—KEGAN PAUL. 50 cts. April.
The School Department of the Buffalo Public Library. H. L. Elmendorf.
The Work of the Children's Librarian. Annie Carroll Moore.
Maintaining Order in the Children's Room. Clara W. Hunt.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. April 15.
Mr. Baker's Descriptive Guide. L. Stanley Jast.
The Planning of Libraries. Contd. I. Chalkley Gould.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. April.
Lafayette's Last Visit to America. Theodore Stanton.
Next Summer's Garden. E. E. Rexford.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. May.
English Agriculture in Retrospect and Prospect. C. B. Roylance Kent.
A Loch in Arcady. D. J. Robertson.
F. P. Haass; a Moscow Philanthropist. Mrs. Percy Frankland.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, S. RAND. 10 cts. April.
Masters of Their Craft. Illus. A. K. K.
Hogarth. Illus. J. L. Fa ge.
The History of the Standard Oil Company. Illus. Contd. Ida M. Tarbell.
I am Married. Illus. Clara Morris.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
The Foundations of Our Fighting Power. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.
Seville Cathedral. Havelock Ellis.
The Little Sister of the Poor. Miss Edith Sellers.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Switzerland of the Wayside. H. C. Macdowall.
The Pleasures of the Table.
Two Peoples in Hausaland and a Prophecy. G. D. Hazzledine.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. May.

Frontispiece: "The Miniature" by Talbot Hughes.
Studies of Dogs by Briton Riviere. Illus. W. B. Eggermeier.
The German Emperor's Collection of French Paintings. Illus. Contd. L. de Fourcaud.
Country Houses. Illus. T. Raffles Davison.
Charles Holroyd, Etcher. Illus.
Middle. Achille Fould. Illus. Prince Karageorgevitch.
Armorial Pieces of Hispano-Moresque Ware. Illus. A. von de Put.
Frederick Hollyer; Artistic Photography of To-day and the Interpretation of Colour. Illus. A. Horsley Hinton.
The Faculty Collection. Illus.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHERRATT AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d. April 15.

Some Cheshire Villi ge Characteristics. Illus. W. V. Burgess.
George Bernard Shaw. W. Bagshaw.
The Heart of Lake and. L. J. Oppenheimer.
Evening at Abydos, Upper Egypt. H. Stannus.
George Herbert. W. C. Hall.
Concerning the Clergy of Fiction. G. H. Bell.
Advertisements. J. H. Brocklehurst.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 4s. April 15.
The Definition of Will. F. A. Bradley.
Recent Work on the Philosophy of Leibnitz. B. Russell.
Hedonism amongst Idealists. B. Bosanquet.
In the Matter of Personal Idealism. G. H. Howison.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 3d. April.
Robert Cleaver Chapman. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
The Christian Occupation of India. H. P. Beach.
The Madras Missionary Conference. G. H. Rouse.
On the Borders of Tibet. With Map. J. Johnston.
The Native Christian Church in Siam. A. J. Brown.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. April.
The Theory of Energetics and Its Philosophical Bearings. Prof. J. G. Hibben.
Kant's Treatment of Analytic and Synthetic Judgments. Prof. J. H. Hyslop.
The Sense of Danger and the Fear of Death. Dr. G. R. Wilson.
The Foundations of Geometry. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Religio-Historical Interpretation of the New Testament. Prof. H. Gunkel.

Monthly Review.—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. May.
Is it Shakespeare?
Kafir Labour and Kafir Marriage. H. C. Thomson.
Amir Habibullah and the Russians. Professor A. Vambéry.
The American Invasion of Canada. C. Hanbury-Williams.
History and Dogma. T. Bailey Saunders.
The Emancipation of Egypt. A. Silva White.
The Wanderers of the Sudan. Illus. John Ward.
The Evidence for Life on Mars. With Maps. A. R. Hinks.
Bacon and Shakespeare—A Contrast. A. R. Atkinson.
Art and the Printer. A. L. Cotton.
Reviews of Unwritten Books. Contd.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. May.
The Automobile and Automobiling. Illus. G. E. Latham.
Automobiles and Good Roads. Illus. Colonel A. A. Pope.
The Future of the Automobile. J. P. Holland.
The Greatest Parish in the World at New York. Illus. S. D. H. Milton.
Oklahoma; the Forty-Sixth State. Illus. W. R. Draper.
Queen Alexandra's Early Life. Illus. J. H. Twells.
The Confessions of an Advance Agent. Illus. F. S. Arnett.
The Woman in Politics. Illus. D. Story.

Muse.—FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO. 20 cts. April.
Mary Frances Scott-Siddons. Illus. E. A. Lee.
The Art of Listening to Music. Belle Squire.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. May.
York Minster. Illus. Dotted Crotchet.
The Springtime of Music. V. Blackburn.
William Sterndale Bennett. With Portrait. F. G. Edwards.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. May.
Our First Interest in Europe. Intelligence Department.
The "Good Shepherd" at Nancy; the English Moral. Sir Geoffrey Lushington.

The Birmingham Scheme of Surrender. Arthur Chamberlain.
Leaves from My Travelling Diary. King of Norway and Sweden.
Free Trade and Its Defenders. Sir Vincent Caillard.
Savonur Vandeleur. F. I. M.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
A Journey into Italy in 1819. Hon. Maud Lytton.
Scouring. R. Murray White.
The Decay of Authority. Retired Politician.
The German March to the Persian Gulf. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 6d. April.
"Little Rest." Illus. P. K. Taylor.
Nature Love among the Poets of Ancient Greece. J. V. Cheney.
When Carkins bloom. C. M. Weed.
Mistress Mercy Warren; a Real Daughter of the American Revolution.
Annie Russell Marble.
Life Insurance in New England. H. H. Putnam.
Arthur Hoebler. C. H. Caffin.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. May.

Industrial Revival. B. Grainger.
A Philosophy of Duty. W. Vesey Hague.
Shakespearean Studies. Rev. W. A. Sutton.

Nineteenth Century.—LOW. 2s. 6d. May.

The Irish Land Bill:

"A Scheme of Pernicious Agrarian Quackery." Judge O'Connor Morris.
The Latest: Is It the Last? Lord Montagu.
The Crisis in the Church. J. Lawson Walton.
The Social Democratic Party in Germany. O. Eltzbacher.
The Canals of Mars: Are They Real? Rev. Edmund Ledger.
The Monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral. Alfred Higgins.
The Deterioration in the National Physique. George F. Shee.
What is the Advantage of Foreign Trade? Leonard Courtney.
Some More Letters of Mrs. Carlyle. Augustine Birrell.
London Congestion and Cross-Traffic. Captain George S. C. Swinton.
Baron de Koll: a Forgotten Adventurer. Countess of Jersey.
The New Zealand Elections. O. T. J. Alpers.
Radium and Its Position in Nature. William Ackroyd.
The Lost Art of Singing. M. A. R. Tucker.
A Future for Irish Bogs. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Sankey.

North American Review.—HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. April.

The Work of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Hamilt. n W. Mabie.
Shipping and Subsidies. B. Taylor.
Mrs. Eddy in Error. Mark Twain.
Is the Monroe Doctrine a Bar to Civilisation? American Business Man.
"Henry VIII." by A. F. Pollard; a Gallery of Portraits. Prof. Goldwin Smith.

The Sultan and the Caliphate. Lloyd Sanders.

J. H. Twachtman; Symposium.

Political Economy and the Labour Question. J. H. Hollander.

The Unsatisfactory Outcome of the Chinese Negotiations. Dr. G. Reid.

French Side of the Newfoundland Difficulty. J. C. Bracq.

The United States Fish Commission. C. H. Stevenson.

Canada's Growing Commercial Independence. E. Wiman.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. April.

The Acropolis. Plans and Illus. Dr. P. Carus.

The Condemnation of Christ. A. Danziger.

John Wesley Powell. Contd. G. R. Gilbert.

Pape's Magazine.—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET. 1s. May.

The Relative Importance of Offensive and Defensive Qualities in Men-of-War. Illus. Sir W. L. Clowes.

The Lodge-Muirhead System of "Wireless" Telegraphy. Illus. H. C. Marillier.

The Laying-Out of Engineers' Workshops. Contd. Illus. J. Horner.

Pail Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. May.

What are the Elements of Social Success for a Girl? John Oliver Hobbes.

The Country of Sir Walter Scott. Illus. Contd. William Sharp.

"Twist the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc. Illus. G. D. Abraham.

The Public School Fetish. Illus. R. C. Lehmann.

How to paint a Picture. Symposium.

The Secret of Wordsworth. With Portrait. W. E. Henley.

A Day's Work at the London Hospital. Illus. Oakley Williams.

"Acacia Villa." Illus. R. Randal Phillips.

A Symposium of Sport.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. May.

Penal Servitude at Parkhurst. Illus. A. Winterton.

Young Men in Parliament. Illus. A Member of Parliament.

Great Fights with Insects. Illus. A. Henry.

Adventures of Buffalo Bill. Illus. F. Moore.

The Birth of Great Trees. Illus. G. Clarke Nuttall.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. April.

The Nucleation during Cold Weather. C. Barnes.

Notes on the Coherer. A. H. Taylor.

Some Experiments in Magnetic Moment. W. P. Beck.

Special Cases of the "Velocity of Energy." F. J. Rogers.

Postivist Review.—WM. KEEVES. 3d. May.

Religion and Sociology. J. H. Bigdes.

The Irish Land Bill. Prof. E. S. Beesly.

Positivism and Women. R. Newman.

Princeton Theological Review.—MACCALLA, PHILADELPHIA. 80 cts. April.

The Alleged Legalism in Paul's Doctrine of Justification. G. Vos.

St. Bernard of Clairvaux. D. S. Schaff.

The Practical Importance of Apologetics. W. B. Greene, Junr.

The New Era in Evangelism. D. R. Breed.

Babylon and Israel. R. D. Wilson.

Christianity in the College. D. W. Fisher.

Jacobus de Voragine and the Golden Legend. E. C. Richardson.

Quarterly Review.—MURRAY. 6s. April.

Montesquieu in England. J. Churton Collins.

Imperial Telegraphs. With Map.

Leprosy. G. Pernet.

Byzantium or Ravenna? Illus. R. Blomfield.

John Gower.

The Macedonian Maze.

A Miltonian Romance. J. W. Mackail.

Hellenism in the East.

The Provincial Mind. G. Street.

The Needs of Rural England.

The Irish University Question.

The Consular Service and Its Wrongs.

London Education and the Act of 1902.

Quiver.—CARSELL. 6d. May.

A Day at the Blind School, Leatherhead. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
"The Open Door" in the Mission Field. Illus. A. W. Myers.
The Slaughtered Saints of the Alps. Contd. Illus. Rev. R. J. Campbell.
Daan Farrar. Illus. Rev. H. B. Freeman.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. May.

Mr. Bowman Malcolm, Locomotive Engineer, Belfast and Northern

Counties Railway; Interview. Illus.

What is a Gradient? Illus. W. J. Scott.

British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Contd. Illus. Chas. Rous-Marten.

The 20-Hour Trains between New York and Chicago. Illus. R. E. Charlewood.

Early History of the South-Eastern Railway. Illus. H. Rake.

Great Northern Railway's 8-ft. Singles. Illus. Contd. J. F. Vickery.

The Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales Railway. Illus. T. R. Perkins.

Steamboat and Steamboat Services of the Great Western Railway. Illus. J. Bosham.

The Transcaspian Railway. Contd. Illus. A. Vale.

Lessons from Railway Statistics. Illus. J. Holt Schooling.

Relliquary.—BEMROSE. 2s. 6d. April 15.

The Portland Reeve Staff. Illus. F. W. Galpin.

The Decorative Arts of Our Forefathers as exemplified in a Southdown Village. Illus. W. Henegge Legge.

Misterton; an Old Leicestershire Village in the Hundred of Guthlaxton. Illus. J. Giberne Sieveking.

The "Wishing" Wells of Walsingham, Norfolk. Illus. T. Hugh Bryant.

Ancient Coffers and Cupboards. Illus. D. J. Charles Cox.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Illus. F. M. Crunden.

St. Louis: a Strong Western City. Illus. W. F. Saunders.

Giart Ships for Our Oriental Trade. Illus. F. N. Stacy.

The German Municipal Exposition. Illus. G. F. Hooker.

George Wyndham. Illus. W. T. Stead.

The Significance of the Louisiana Purchase. F. J. Turner.

A Forecast of Great Gatherings.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. Feb.

The Totalisator in New Zealand. Sir R. Stout.

What Federal Members think of Each Other. "Cross-Bench."

Goldfields Water Scheme of Western Australia. C. H. Rason.

Dr. Lorenz. Illus.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. May.

Ears. Illus. S. Gregory.

How a Circus is run. Illus. G. Western.

St. George.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. April 15.

Recollections of Ruskin at Oxford. Peter.

Verona and Pavia. Illus. Rev. A. J. Smith.

Further Notes on Imperialism. W. Finemore.

Personal Recollections of John Ruskin. O. Browning.

John Ruskin. Rev. D. Sampson.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.

Training for Interscholastic Athletics. Contd. Illus. G. W. Orton.

Strange Nest-Builders. Illus. A. Leigh.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDW. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. April 15.

The Scotia's Voyage to the Falkland Islands. Map and Illus. Leader and

Staff of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition.

A Visit to the Island of Sakhalin. Illus. C. H. Hawes.

The Tanganyika Problem.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. May.

My First Command and the Outbreak of the War. Illus. Gen. J. B. Gordon.

Painter-Lithography in the United States. F. Weitenkamp.

The Navy Department of the United States. Capt. A. T. Mahan.

The Sorbonne. Illus. E. R. Spearman.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

Humour at the Paris Salon. Illus. F. Dolman.

Physical Exercises for Women and Girls. Illus. Mrs. R. C. Grosvenor.

Strange Photographs of Animal Life. Illus.

Permanent Chiefs of Government Departments. Illus. A. W. Myers.

Big Hits. Illus. H. Macfarlane.

Sunday at Home.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes. Illus. Prof. A. Macalister.

The Hot Baths at Tiberias. Illus. M. A. H. Allen.

A Day with a Sky-Pilot. Illus. J. Le Warden Page.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. May.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon. Illus. Contd. C. Ray.

Does Science contradict the Bible? Contd. Rev. J. Urquhart.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

Bishop Kennon. Illus. F. Dolman.

Rev. John Thomas of Liverpool. Illus. W. L. Williams.

Ernest H. Clark, Missionary. Illus. G. Clarke.

The Field Lane Refugees and Ragged Schools. Illus. Charity Com-

missioner.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.

Mdlle. de L'Espérance: a Passionate Pilgim. Florence Mary Parsons.

Bulwer Lytton; Novelist. L. Melville.

National Defence. L.

Love in the Poets; Prospects. Mary B. Whiting.

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The Talmud

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Theosophical Review.—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. April 15.

George Macdonald; a Modern Mystic. Mrs. Weller.
The Talmud Balaam Jesus Stories. G. R. S. Mead.
Glimpses of the Eighth Muse. Contd. R. Colignoc.
Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection." A. J. O.
The Evolution of Consciousness. Concl. Mrs. Annie Besant.

Westminster Review.—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 2s. 6d. May.

The "Woden" Pedigree of the Royal Family of England. Karl Blind.
Freedom and Servitude in the Balkans. Noel Buxton.
Natal. R. Russell.
The Irish Land Conference. W. Sweetman.
Woman's Lost Citizenship. Ignota.
The Housing of the People. Evelyn Ansell.
Army Reform. T. E. Dowse.
Physical Training; a National Deity. H. Rippon-Seymour.
The Secularist Position with Regard to Education. T. Gardiner.
Is Science-Teaching Passing Away? G. E. Boxall.
The Tercentenary of Queen Elizabeth. H. Reade.
The Mysterious Monsieur de Blowitz. Observer.
The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare. G. F. Greenwood.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. May.

My Experiences at Kano. Illus. Rev. A. E. Richardson.
Mount Athos; the Monks' Republic. Illus. H. Vivian.
Some Japanese Signboards. Illus. C. Ashton.
A Trump in Spain. Illus. Contd. Bart Kennedy.
Mahé; the Island of Captive Kings. Illus. A. H. Kirk.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. May.

English Peers Who are Foreign Princes. Illus. J. M. Bulloch.
Children's Libraries in America. Illus. Charlotte O'Connor Eccles.
The Taking of a Turpin. Illus. C. F. W. Mielatz.
The Waste of Public Money in the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service.
Illus. E. E. Williams.
The Cheese Industry of the Lowlands. Illus. S. R. Lewison.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. May.

The Out-Door Pleasures of Englishwomen. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

World's Work.—HEINEMANN. 1s. May.

Rev. R. Campbell, a New Power in the Pulpit. With Portrait. J. Douglas.
The Port of London;
The Royal Commission and the Government Scheme. Illus. Hon. W. R. W. Peel.
Pictures of London Port. Illus. C. Roberts.
The Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Illus.
The Motor-Bicycle. Henry Norman.
Wireless Telegraphy;
The Marconi System. Correspondent of *World's Work*.
The Lodge-Muirhead System. H. C. Fyfe.
The Orling-Armstrong Inventions. Illus. Correspondent of *World's Work*.
Ashes to Ashes. Illus. J. Chartrels.
Cricket. Illus.
J. Pierpont Morgan. With Portrait. A. M. Low.
Ideal Health. E. Miles.
Edinburgh in the Year of the Royal Visit. Illus.
The Chambers of Commerce of London and New York.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. May.

Reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone. Illus. Sir A. West.
Can a Modern Man of Business be a Saint? F. Ballard.
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John Foster Fraser. Illus. W. F. Holland.

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Ellis Roberts; a Painter of Beautiful Women. Illus. E. J.
Is Beauty a Help to Goodness? Symposium.
A Link with Napoleon; Interview with Miss E. M. S. Lowe. Illus.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.

6 Mks. per qr. April.
The Battle of Cunaxa in Babylonia, B.C. 401. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.
Bavaria and the Kulturkampf. Count von Bray-Steinburg.
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Work for Epileptics. Adolf Kussmaul.
Gen. and Adm. von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.
The Paris Congress of 1856. German Baptist.
Wilhelm Kaulbach. H. Kaulbach.
Germany's Mission in Her Colonies. Vice-Adm. Freiherr von Schleinitz.
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Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr.

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The American Character. W. von Polenz.
The House of Parish in Hamburg. R. Ehrenberg.
National Cables. Concl. Dr. R. Hennig.
David Friedrich Strauss and Eduard Mörike. H. Mayne.
Gustav Freytag. O. Frommel.
Judas. C. Hauptmann.

Die Kultur.—JOS. ROTH, VIENNA. 8 Mks. 50 Pf. per ann. No. 2.
Prof. Fairbairn and the Oxford Movement. A. Zimmermann.
German Legends. Prof. J. Zeidler.
Reminiscences, 1848-3. Josef Freiherr von Helfert.
Paul Verlaine. L. Kiesgen.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—MARTIN WARNECK, BERLIN.

3 Mks. per qr. April.
Albrecht Graf von Roon. U. von Hassell.
Corporal Punishment in the Light of the Bible. D. von Lechler.
A Journalist's Reminiscences. D. von Oertzen.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. April.

Plant-Forms in Decorative Art. Illus. Dr. A. Kutzewsky.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—LUTZOWST, 854, BERLIN. 50 Pf. April.

The Brussels Sugar Convention. Max Schippel.
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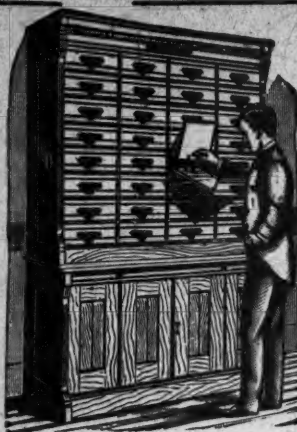
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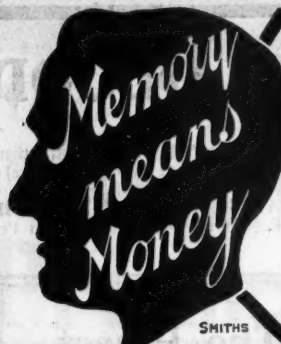
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Life.

Love at First Sight.

[April 20.]



John Bull.

Serio-Comic Portraits.

[May 13.]

VII.—LORD LANSDOWNE.

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Kladderadatsch.

The Hand of the Devil.

The situation in the Balkans.

[May 10.]



Minneapolis Journal.

[April 16.]

MACEDONIA: "No, I don't want Turkey! Who said I was looking for Turkey?"



Der Wahre Jacob.

[May 5.]

The Bad Boys of the Balkans.

Alexander of Serbia and Ferdinand of Bulgaria.



Amsterdammer.

[May 10.]

Russia's and Austria's Care for the Land of the Sultan.

FRANZ-JOSEPH (to Nicholas): "Let burn what will, as long as you keep him safe."



Kladderadatsch.

[May 17.]

It is Good to Shoot When Far Away.

Ferdinand, with a good conscience, is, as usual, when anything is wrong at home, staying in a foreign land.

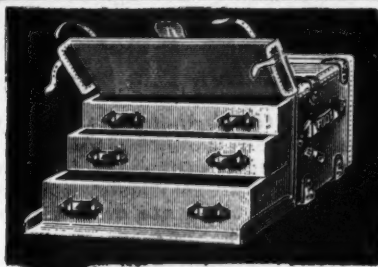
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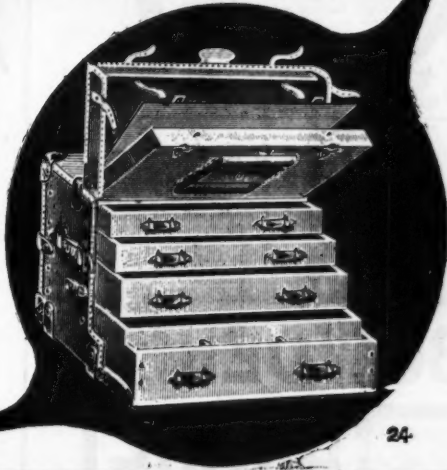


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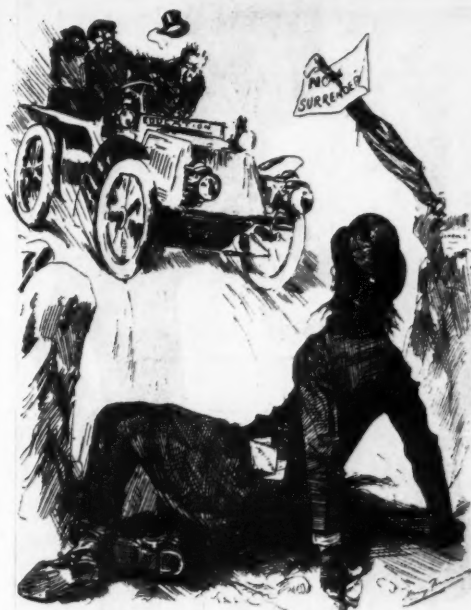
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Annexing the Skies.

[Replying to an address at Madeira, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The mission of the Empire is only beginning, and, I believe, will reach the skies."
—REUTER.]

JOSEPH OF B.: "Come along, John! Let's grab the skies."
JOHN BULL: "If we do, we'll have to unload some earth."

[March 20.]



John Bull.

Too Fast by Half.

The Educational Motor-Car.

[May 2.]



The Owl.

Oliver Twist Up-to-Date.

Cohen Sikes attempting to destroy his dog.

[Cape Town.]



Judge.

Watch the Fire!

[May 2.]

AUNT SAM (to Capital and Labour): "If you two would only watch the fire, instead of quarrelling with each other all the time, the pot would never boil over!"



Weekly Freeman]

Ready for Anything.

[May 2.]

BALFOUR TO CHAMBERLAIN: "As things stand at present, Joe, is not this rather risky?"

CHAMBERLAIN: "Not at all. We can rub out the N of 'Never' if it suits us."



Melbourne Punch.]

A Contrast.

[March 19.]

("Canada is earnestly encouraging European immigration."—*News Item*.)

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Hindi Punch.]

[March 20.]

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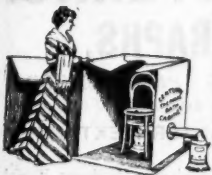
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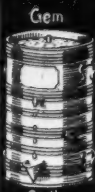
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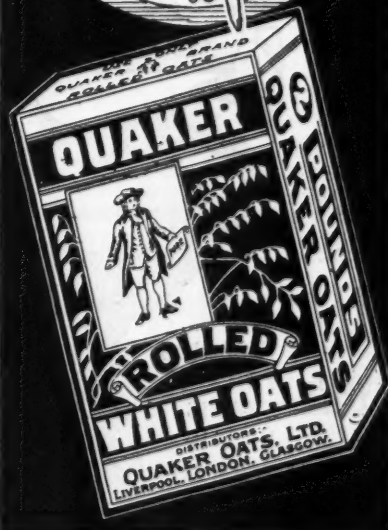
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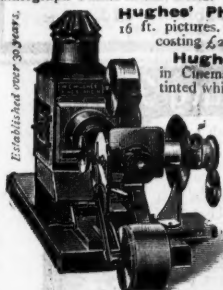
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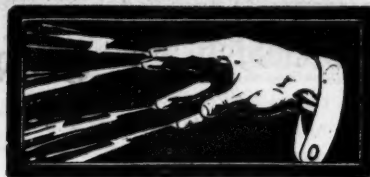
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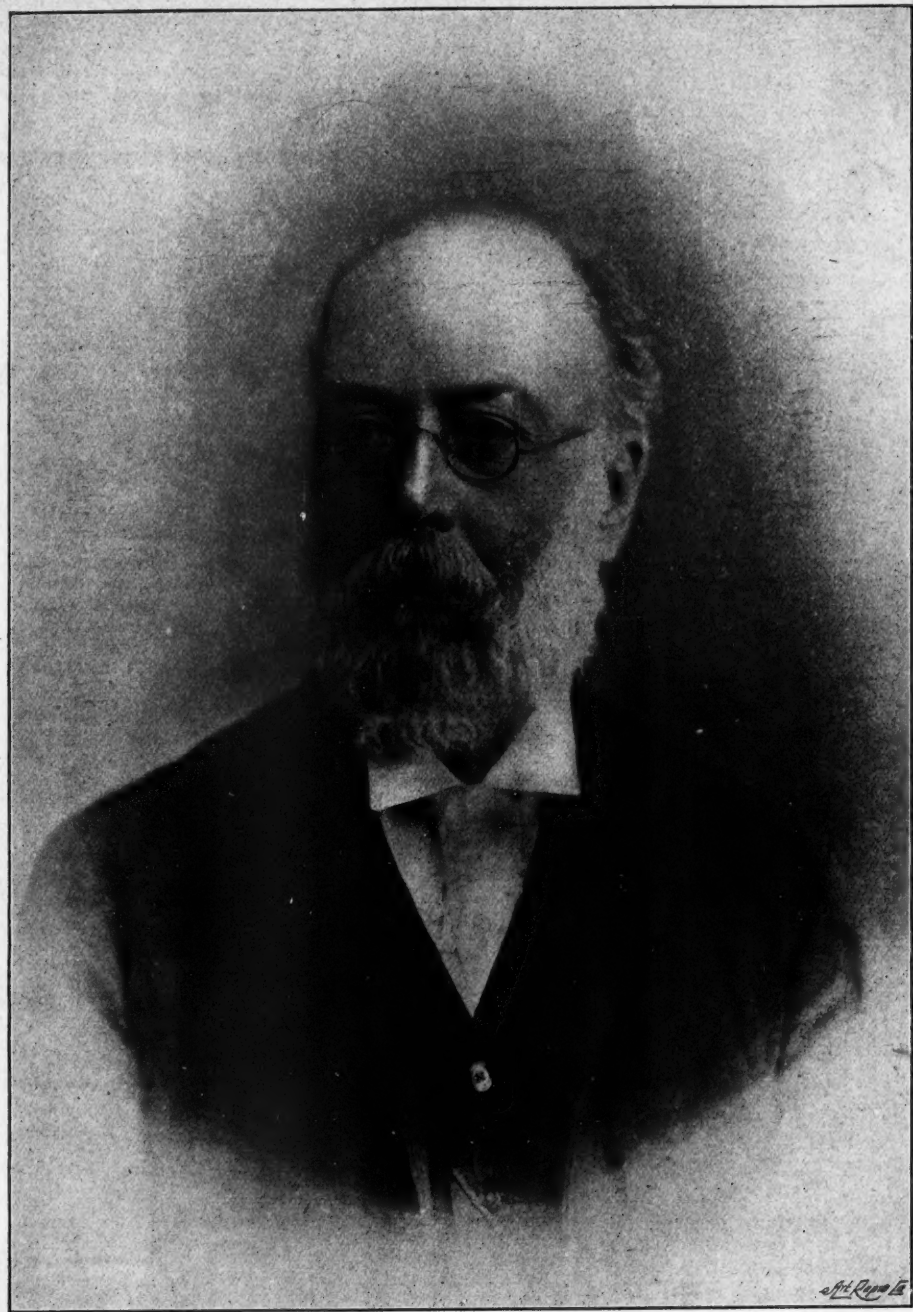
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